

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 212-24 N. Broadway.

OUR BIGGEST SIX MONTHS.

JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1902.

CIRCULATION

Sunday Average.....176,984

Daily and Sunday, average..111,761

60,000 BIGGER than that of any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR

WANT ADS.

Total for 6 Months.....198,801

39,051 BIGGER than the total of the next largest Want medium west of the Mississippi.

The new Maine promises to be the fastest battleship afloat. The American navy is the model for all the world.

In general, things received are those which are asked for. This is well understood by all up-to-date corporations that have great designs.

The Paris newspaper which thinks the international trust conference will end in smoke in looking through the wrong end of the telescope. It begins in smoke.

The English people do not seem to know who's who. Won't Mr. Chamberlain tell them and put a stop to the discussion which must be very embarrassing to Mr. Balfour?

BE A MAN.

A correspondent, confessing himself "a slave," whose letter to the Post-Dispatch has provoked considerable comment, himself raises an insurmountable obstacle to his liberation from the drink habit.

He may rest assured that as long as he is a slave he will make no progress. The condition precedent to reform is an assertion of manhood.

When a man confesses himself a slave he denies his manhood and cuts off the only way of escape to freedom.

External freedom, defined in law and custom, is only a shadow of the inner, real freedom of the soul. The soul that is slavish will be subject to slavish conditions and must submit to the restraints imposed by habit, circumstances or stronger men.

No nation of freemen was ever composed of men whose souls were not free and no individual man ever obtained the blessings of freedom from habit whose soul was not first liberated from the bondage of ignorance and made free by the power of truth.

Now, what is the truth which this poor unfortunate must apprehend? It is the simple fact that he is a man.

This is simple, but experience shows that his apprehension is not easy.

When a man says "I can't quit smoking" or "I can't overcome the drink habit," or, like a coward, submits to any other of the cringing "I can't's," he advertises himself a slave.

A slave is merely a man who doesn't know that he is a man. This is the truth of which slaves are ignorant.

A man will not get this knowledge by habitually contemplating the idea of slavery and attaching it to himself. Let him turn about, contemplate manhood, which is freedom, and attach that to himself. Let him assert and reassert his manhood until it becomes the one crowning fact of life.

There is too much dwelling upon incapacity, too much heed is paid the admonitions of fear. Think rather of what a man can do, what you can do. Stop saying "can't" and shout "can." This is the truth. And be assured that if you tell the truth often enough you will come to believe it with all the energy of your heart.

Notwithstanding Cuba's troubles and the bad treatment she has received in Congress, it is her desire to make a creditable exhibit in the World's Fair. The new republic is wise enough to know the value of no great an opportunity to make herself better known.

MR. WU AND HIS BOOK.

Minister Wu Ting Fang is going to write a book about the United States.

Mr. Wu is a very interesting man and his book, which he will call "The Wonderful Nation," will be interesting, especially to Americans.

It is good "to see ourselves as others see us," and if Mr. Wu is perfectly frank we shall learn many things about ourselves visible only to the sharp eyes of a cultivated foreigner.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Wu thinks ours is a wonderful nation and that he is a real and appreciative friend of American people and institutions.

He himself is a refutation of popular ideas concerning China and the Chinese. The notion of the "heavenly Chinese" has been generalized to include all the people of that vast empire. As a matter of fact the Chinese are a highly civilized people with a fine culture of their own, which in many respects is worthy of imitation. Mr. Wu is an example of the polished man of the world in the best sense of that term. He is an example of Chinese power and culture. He is a representative man and his people should be judged in the light of his representative character.

Mr. Wu's book will not lack readers, and his publishers won't have to resort to puffery to make it sell.

Consul General Brock says of the Cubans: "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with these people." Senator De Lome who called President McKinley "a politician" will no doubt be willing to collaborate with General Brock in the preparation of a book on "The Indiscretion of Diplomats."

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

A recent Post-Dispatch contained the story of Mr. T. Miller, who died after achieving three fortunes, having made a most striking battle against inherited poverty and misfortune.

The son of a poor stableman, who died when young Miller was but 11 years old, leaving him a half-starved member of a family of eight children, this product of American pluck set out to make his fortune at that early age. For a while, he had to sleep on park benches in New York. Beginning as helper at a fish stand at \$2 a week he gradually but surely accumulated money, until he had enough in business on his own account. Without knowing or trying to effect the axiom laid down by John Stuart Mill, the basis of the power to create wealth is ability to live the immediate gratification of our desires.

Twice his fortune was swept away by reverses, but he built it up again and finally died rich.

But the best chapter in this humble hero's story is that which relates that he shared his wealth with his less fortunate and less persevering brothers and sisters. As soon as he had the means, he bought them a home, and when he died they became possessors of all he had accumulated.

A long time ago Paul, in one of his epistles, said: "If any provide not for his own, he is worse than an infidel."

So that, after all, Mr. Miller did no more than his duty. Yet, because some do not even this, we find his example inspiring. If, by merely coming up to the standard of doing one's duty, a man may be an inspiration to his fellows, every man has something to live for. It is a species of fame we can all win, in greater or less degree.

What will you give to help a poor sufferer to a cup of cold water?

What will you give to supply ice for a destitute fever patient?

What will you give to save the life of a suffering baby whose mother is too poor to buy ice?

THE WAR BUSINESS.

Lord Kitchener's victories in the Sudan were due to his ability as an organizer, not to any genius as a soldier.

In 1870, when a boy of 19, he was a private in the French army and used his eyes to good purpose. He saw that the French were brave soldiers and their commanders well trained in tactics and strategy. But he likewise saw miles of freight cars loaded with munitions of war stalled and inaccessible; he saw soldiers starving for lack of food which no one had authority to furnish and freezing for want of overcoats securely tied up with red tape. The material was abundant, but the work of distribution was badly organized, or rather not organized at all, and might as well have been in the warehouses in Paris.

When he was sent to Khartoum he didn't march with colors flying and drums beating, nor did he indulge in any of the pomp and circumstance of war. He knew that in modern times such things were tomfoolery.

On the contrary he went into the railroad business and built railroads. He employed engineers and constructed bridges. He became a man of affairs. When after 12 years the road was completed his locomotives butted the derelicts out of the country.

It was much the same in South Africa. Roberts won brilliant victories and marched to Pretoria. The victories were barren and the march paid dividends only in ribbons and Victoria Crosses. Kitchener didn't go about to win victories. He sawed wood and built blockhouses. He built railroads, too, and strung a few hundred miles of barbed wire fence. While he was doing all this the Boers won the victories and carried off the honors of war. Even the last battle fought was a British defeat. The laugh was on Kitchener every time—except the one at the end, which is the only laugh that counts in the reckoning.

War, like every other modern activity, is a matter of business, and can be successfully prosecuted only in a business-like way. Fire and drum, brass buttons, prancing chargers, "war horses snuffing the battle from afar," "up guards and at them," "forward, forward," even flashing swords, gleaming bayonets, whistling bullets and roaring cannon—all these are vanity and vexation, plain flubdub, compared to railroads, bridges, electricity and hard, grinding, patient work.

The great fact of modern life is plain, unpicturesque, practical and unpretentious. And war must conform to these practical, but not unheroic, requirements.

In spite of President Roosevelt's appointment of machine politicians to high places, it is proposed to show that he has been a civil service reformer since he entered the White House, having placed more than 6000 employees of the rural delivery service under civil service rules and restored 1800 field service employees of the War Department to the merit system. He is doubtless doing better than could be expected of a candidate for a second term.

It is of little moment whether there was a formal alliance between the United States and the Philippines. The Philippines aided us, and naturally supposed they would be treated as well as the Cubans. There is nothing in the Dewey testimony to relieve us of the curse which history is certain to write against us.

A writer in Colman's Rural World of July 9 says that a recent visit to Union Market disclosed the fact that more oleomargarine was being sold than butter, and that the bogus article was being palmed off as "Eggs Creamery." When we get a good milk inspection law, it might be well to legislate effectively against this butter fraud.

It is remarkable if true that crows eat potato bugs. Even strenuous chickens to which these bugs have been thrown have found them too much trouble to "peck." Only "crows" seem to be of any use in the contest with the voracious destroyers.

What with the friars, and trusts, and the lathman canal and Babcock and Roosevelt, the Republican situation is getting complicated. Can the party keep together on all these acute questions?

With the prize orator of Harvard a full-blooded negro, there is no black man in Congress. Will New England now brace up and elect a cultivated Afro-American to the House of Representatives?

It is said that the Carr's anti-trust campaign is to be directed solely against American trusts. Wouldn't it be wise for the Carr of Russia to settle his differences with Carr Morgan by arbitration?

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We can't get along without skinker road. There are avenues too many already.

Among other unique attractions of St. Louis to the World's Fair visitor will be the mahogany bath.

Councilman Hodges didn't know that milk was sold in saloons. Capt. Hodges must be a Kentucky colonel.

Shelley and other poets have written odes to the skylark. Where now is the post-laureate of the Delmar mudlark?

La Presse, a Paris newspaper, says that Europe is like "an old, exhausted woman before the ravens teeth of the businesslike Americans." La Presse should change its name to Punk.

When the President took off his coat and "went to his oars" with a steady, even stroke, did gallinules make their appearance? The omission of this important observation indicates poor reporting.

The bogy man is after the stogie man now, if never before. There is to be a trust to manufacture stogies. This may raise the price of the smokers' nightmare to such an extent that he will have to take to cigarettes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

KANSAS CITY.—Central Park, the Battery, Ellis Island, where immigrants land; Statue of Liberty, Cooper Union, Walk through Riverview, Heister or Mulberry street to see how the poor live, walk through the boulevards to see how the rich live. The Waldorf-Astoria, Riverside Drive and Grant's Tomb. For further list consult guidebooks for sale at all newsstands in New York.

The Airships at St. Louis.

From the New York World.

If generous prizes will result the visitors to the St. Louis Exposition of 1904 will be exceedingly diverted by a multiplicity of airships. There are prizes to be won by anybody. There are prizes for flying, for endurance, for distance made. Prizes for kites and "gliding machines."

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THE FEAR OF LOSING A JOB

By JON E. GORSE.

My friend was gloomy and his greeting did not accord with the morning or my mood. We rode downtown in silence, save when I ventured a small joke, for there was no responsiveness in him.

"What's the matter?" I asked as we left the car.

"I'm afraid I'm going to lose my job."

"Been drinking?"

"No. My habits are all right."

"Lazy?"

"No. Even the boss says I work faithful."

"Talk too much?"

"Oh, no; it's nothing I've done. We've got a new man over us and he's turning everything upside down. No vacations this year. He says we must cut expense, and he's going to let a lot of men go."

"I never thought you were the kind of man who would be dropped at such a time."

He lightened a little and his look was less gloomy than his words.

"I've done my best. I've worked night and day, but it ain't no use."

I tried to put heart into him, but he shook his head. "Oh, I'm slated. I wish I knew where I could get another job."

Here is a man who does not lack industry. I know him. He does not lack intelligence. His mind is, ordinarily, alert. He sees the defects of methods which make work expensive and ineffective and is capable of applying his criticism so that his work shall be economical and profitable. He lacks one quality. It may be called courage; a better name is self-confidence. Is it not, also, self-respect?

The world is full of work to be done by men whose brains are not atrophied—by men who can reduce crude, invaluable materials to marketable products—by men who will endeavor to bring within the reach of buyers that which they cannot procure without the aid of an intelligent middleman—by men who can create.

The man who fears is an incapable. His role is to serve, to be an instrument. He stands with the crowd in the roadway and watches the men of force and accomplishment go by on their way to honors. He longs for the great goods of life, but feels that they are not for him. He dreams of fairies, who will crown him with gold and grant him three wishes. He works because he dare not stop; it is the whip of necessity that drives him, causes him to cringe, and he bows before those who assume authority.

He fears that he may not be permitted to serve. That which is near him he knows; he is habituated to its humiliations, its penalties and its rewards; that which lies outside he dare not learn. A child in the dark is not more panic-ridden than this man when he loses his job.

Such men remain 20 years in one position, if they may. They grow progressively incapable. Their lives are reduced to a routine that paralyzes the mind and dwarfs the soul. They are neither good nor bad. Like Tomlinson in Kipling's poem, they are neither fit for heaven nor for hell. A new boss arrives, a younger man maybe, and they are thrust into the outer darkness.

I do not condemn their steadiness. I have no scorn for a record of long, faithful work in one rank. Millions of men early in life have found their vocation in small fields and have cultivated that field and themselves; they have grown great souls in narrow houses. All men are not born to lead, to rule. Leading, and ruling is not doing all the good work of the world.

I only condemn and scorn that weakness of spirit which allows fear to encompass and control. And of all fears that make for ineffectiveness the fear of losing a job is the most virulent. A man who has no self-confidence, no self-respect, who does not know that wherever he may be the world will be glad to owe him a living if he but work for that credit on the books deserves to lose his job and only the kind fairies can save it for him.

The self-respecting man is always capable, always valuable. The employer who does not get this value has defective sight or is hampered by conditions which force them against his will to separate. The essence of the employer's attitude toward the capable man was shown me years ago in conversation with a captain of industry who had met reverses and was in poor health. We were speaking of one who had worked for him and who was out of employment.

"He's all right," said the captain. "He has brains and character. Any man would be glad to employ him. I only wish I were well, I'd make money out of him."

Office politics, shop politics, bosses' favoritism, idiosyncrasies of leaders, prejudices, enmities, trade conditions—all or any of these may affect the tenure of a good man in a job. All of these are in the chances of life, but there was never a truer bit of proverbial philosophy than the saying: "You can't keep a good man down."

If you are a worker, if you are skilled in your craft, if you are sober, progressive and intelligent, don't spoil your life and ruin your prospects by fear. Bear yourself with a bold front, a self-respecting front, and the work of the whole world is your job. The world wants you, it wants to make profit out of you and it will pay the highest wage you earn.



SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

It's six days of labor, as hard as can be—

Just sixty long hours of work.

Before the one day when a fellow is free

An' a loafer's not meaning to shirk.

It's then I go early to call on the girl,

When the windows are cleared, for park or

Tugged out fit to kill in my best.

An' we stroll off together, away from the whirl

In the park where on Sundays I rest.

It's six days of dust an' of smoke an' of steam.

An' the slap an' the whirr of the belt.

An' the shake of the shop, an' mill's studd'n' beam.

An' the heat that 'ud make a man melt.

Then a day of the grass an' the cool, shady trees

An' the breeze that blows over the lake.

Where a man an' his girl can loaf round at

their ease.

When their half-day of pleasure they take.

It's six days of labor that makes a man

The good of the seventh, you bet.

When a man can loaf round an' let every-

thing go.

An' there's no call to worry or fret.

If the rain will hold off it's a cinch that

we'll stay.

Eliza an' me, till it's dark.

It's a bless'n' I prize, is that one lazy day

With Eliza and love in the park.

The British have coined a new word

out of Boer war incidents. "Mafficking"

will be in the next edition of the dictionary.

Why can't America give the lexicon a new

one, founded upon a notable Philippine

fair? Wouldn't "loakemthing" be a good

twin to "Mafficking"? Family feudists

and others who kill all over 19 might find

it useful in their vocabulary.

Now that the great Sphinx of Egypt is

crumbling, it is reasonable to hope that the

secret of the Sphinx, so long locked within

its stony breast, will be revealed.

An interior newspaper says that former

Gov. Lon V. Stephens "Sharp and Flats"

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, information to give or a subject of general interest to discuss. Letters from persons seeking employment cannot be given place in this column. All letters must be accompanied by address and signature.

Insurance License.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Weekly industrial insurance agents would wish to know why they above all other lines of business are compelled to pay a state license of \$2. The law is plain. It says the companies must furnish them, they pay for them and export it from the agent. All old lines pay it; and don't collect it from their agents. The grocer, drug and all other employees are not called upon to pay the expenses of their employers. Even the little canine, his master furnishes him with food and shelter. Why, then, should insurance companies be making a clean profit annually of over \$1,000,000 and are under no expense, that is, in this state, it seems a small matter, but I estimate the amount so paid by agents at not less than \$50,000 to the industrial companies. What I wish to know, cannot they be compelled to refund it would like to hear from others.

A SUPPENER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The decaying slopes in rear of Aubert avenue, north of Delmar, are enough to breed a pestilence. The refuse from my premises has not been removed for five days. How shall I proceed? E. S. PLUMMER, 725 Aubert avenue.

Be a Gentleman.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Will you please insert the following in your valuable paper in answer to "For the Right?"

I am a young man and have traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and have always had a wide circle of lady acquaintances wherever I have been, for I like their company. I do not say this boastfully, but to show I have had many experiences along these lines. Women are the same the world over; they admire a manly man, a man that has nerve and courage, and not a man who waits for her to make the acquaintance first. She can be expected to meet you half way, but if she has only seen once or twice she will be classed as a flirt, so I think it the man's place to push the acquaintance and he will find it soon enough whether the lady desires his companionship or not, and she won't have to tell him so in words, either. Just you observe her actions, the way she will glide around the first corner she comes to to get out of speaking to you, or see how carefully she will be admiring the store window the opposite direction of yourself, and if you are a gentleman, you will get away. What is etiquette to a woman alongside of attention? Mr. For the Right, use your discretion about etiquette, but remember "heart never goes wrong."

NOTICE TO SUICIDES.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have only lately come from Boston on a visit, and enjoy the parks and gardens here in St. Louis very much, especially Forest Park, but my lady friend, who is also from Boston, refuses to visit Forest Park in the evening on account of the many suicides there, and I would like you to reassure the reason was too small. What did the street car man want—\$5 cents?

FAMOUS SERMON SERIES.

No. 7.

OF THE GOOD AND PEACEABLE MAN

By THOMAS A. KEMPIS.

Thou must first secure the peace of thy own breast ere thou be qualified to restore peace to others. A peaceful man profiteth more than a thoroughly learned man. The wrathful and turbulent man, who is always ready to believe wrong, turneth even good into evil; the peaceful man turneth all things into good. He that is established in peace, is exempt from suspicion; but he that is discontented and proud, is tormented with suspicions of every description; he has no rest in himself, and he will not allow rest to others. He speaketh what he ought to suppress, and suppresseth what he ought to speak; he is watchful in observing the duty of others, and negligent in respect to his own. But let thy zeal be first exercised towards thyself, before it be exercised in the attempt to reform thy neighbor.

2. Thou art very skillful in coloring and excusing thy own actions, and yet art unwilling to receive an excuse for the actions of others. It would, however, be more just to excuse thy brother, and accuse thyself. If thou desirest to be borne with, thou must bear also with others. Consider how distant those are from that Charity, which beareth, believeth, and hopeth all things; and from that Humility, which

knoweth no indignation or resentment against any being but itself.

3. It is no very great boast to live in peace with the gentle and good, for this is natural to all that are inclined to peace; for we love those most, whose sentiments and dispositions correspond with our own, but to maintain peace with the choleric and perverse, the irregular, and contradictory, is an heroic and glorious attainment; attainable only from an extraordinary measure of grace.

4. Some there are, however, who preserve the peace of their own breasts, and live in peace with all about them; and there are some, who, having no peace in themselves, are employed in disturbing the peace of others; they are the tormentors of others, their brethren, and still more the tormentors of themselves. There are also some, who not only retain their own peace, but make it their business to restore peace to others. After all, however, the most perfect peace to which we can attain in this miserable life, consists rather in meek and patient suffering, than in an exemption from adversity; and he that has most learnt to suffer, will certainly possess the greatest share of peace. He is the conqueror of himself, the lord of the world, the friend of Christ, and the heir of Heaven.

HOW POST-DISPATCH PORTRAITS ARE SKETCHED

BY S. CARLISLE MARTIN, POST-DISPATCH ARTIST.

How do you sketch a portrait? What are some of the principal points to be considered? These questions were put to me suddenly the other day. There are a great many ways and a number of conditions under which a portrait can be sketched. I will try to answer them as they come.

1. The properly lighted studio of the long-haired artist to making a pencil "flash" of some "well-known citizen" jumping from a street car.

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PEOPLING AN UNBORN TOWN

1000 Missourians Will Move to Oklahoma.

GOING TO THOMAS CITY

A "BLUE SKY" REAL ESTATE SCHEME THAT GREW.

Plan Evolved by Trenton Financiers Expected to Enrich Promoters and Make Happy Homes for Investors.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. TRENTON, Mo., July 20.—In the central part of Cluster County, O. T., is the site of an unborn town which already has 1000 inhabitants, one newspaper, some 20 or more business firms of other character and good prospects for being made a division point on the Frisco system.

With no fear of disappointment in the matter of the future municipality has been boldly christened "Thomas City." The date of its birth is set for Aug. 19. On this date there will be an excursion from Trenton, Mo., and neighboring towns, including not less than 1000 persons. These excursionists are already owners of Thomas City real estate in varying quantities, and some will make further investments for the purpose of locating their respective business houses. The immigrants are of both sexes, though males are in the majority, and comprise some of the most substantial people of Missouri and southern Iowa.

COLONIZING SCHEME.

In May, 1901, four Trenton capitalists and speculators conceived a novel plan for populating a new country and furnishing investment for small capital. Lots were sold to investors at a uniform rate, but without the use of chart or survey. It was announced that at the time of the location of the new town a drawing would be held, in which each purchaser would be allowed an equal chance at desirable locations. The company promised that all receipts from the sale of "lot certificates" would be used to induce manufacturers, etc., to enter the new town, the managers reaping their profits afterward in the sale of alternate lots reserved from the drawing. The location was left to a committee of five persons, three being of the purchasers and two of the company.

The selection was made last week, and within 10 days the steel of the Frisco will be laid into Thomas City. If Blackwell is made a division point, which is considered more than likely, there is every reason to believe that Thomas City will be similarly blessed by the railroad.

A RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

The Oklahoma Railway Townsite Co., by which title the promoters of this novel project are collectively known, is composed of responsible and reputable financiers. Henry Wettstein, president, is now mayor of Trenton and local representative of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., besides having large local property interests. R. M. Cook, treasurer, is cashier of the Trenton National Bank and a capitalist of large means and aggressive enterprise. G. H. Rice, secretary, is a graduate of Trenton, who made a stake of the good fields of the Klondike in 1899. H. W. Roh, vice-president and manager, is a druggist and speculator of Trenton, and is widely known as a shrewd trader and hustler.

About the day of the opening will appear the first issue of the Thomas City Tribune, a daily newspaper yet in the formative period. This enterprise is backed by two well known and highly successful newspaper men. E. S. Bronson, editor, is prominent in the newspaper circles of the state and has been connected with recently with the Trenton Republican. Norris J. Nichols, business manager and writer, is a young newspaper man of much promise and highest personal and business standing.

These two have contracts already made for considerable advertising, and will start business in a tent in August. Afterwards they will erect a galvanized iron building, to be shipped there in sections, and will have a printing office 80x125 feet on the ground floor.

This is one of the many business interests which are ready to materialize at Thomas City when the survey is completed and the town is born. Among others are

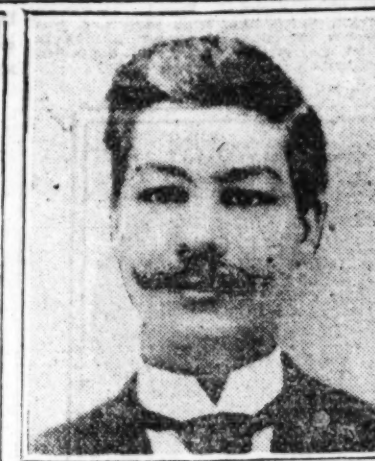
MISSOURIANS WHO WILL FOUND CITY IN OKLAHOMA



HENRY WETTSTEIN, MAYOR OF TRENTON AND PRESIDENT OF THE OKLAHOMA RAILWAY TOWNSITE COMPANY.



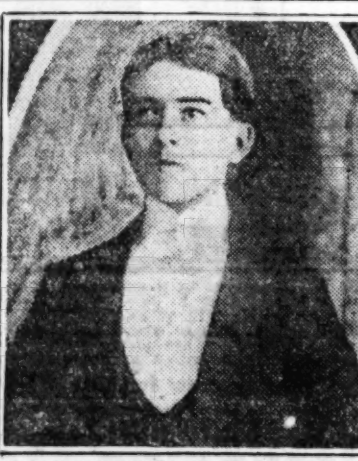
R. M. COOK, A TRENTON BANKER AND TREASURER OF THE OKLAHOMA RAILWAY TOWNSITE COMPANY.



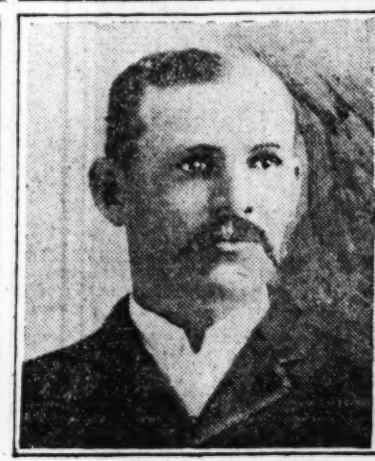
G. H. RICE, SECRETARY OF THE OKLAHOMA RAILWAY TOWNSITE COMPANY, WHO MADE A FORTUNE IN THE KLONDIKE.



E. S. BRONSON, EDITOR OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, SOON TO BE PUBLISHED AT THOMAS CITY, O. T.



N. A. NICHOLS, BUSINESS MANAGER AND WRITER FOR THE DAILY TRIBUNE SOON TO BE PRINTED IN A TOWN NOT YET IN EXISTENCE.



H. W. ROH, MANAGER OF THE NEW TOWNSITE SCHEME IN OKLAHOMA.

LEADERS IN THE MOVEMENT NOW PROGRESSING AT TRENTON TO PEOPLE "THOMAS CITY" IN A DAY.

MYTH BECOMES A REALITY.

Like the condensation of vapor will be the coming into existence of the many businesses and homes of Thomas City. The little village of Thomas, one and one-half miles distant, will be moved thither and disappear from its present place on the map. Independence, another village some nine miles distant, will also be absorbed by the prospective railroad town. Out of a "blue sky" real estate scheme, viewed with suspicion by many who did not know the financial standing of its promoters, will come a city of the plains, the center of a wide scope of rich farming land already populated by farmers from all the states of the Middle West—a town whose real success and future growth is the highest hope and ambition of its promoters and the thousand immigrants who will join the big trek.

POPE RECEIVES OLD NURSE

She Is Now 102 Years Old and When a Girl of Fifteen Carried Him in Her Arms.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. ROME, July 19.—The Pope received a short time ago a tottering woman who had reached the age of 102 years, Anna Moreni, who was 15 years old when she had borne in her arms and taken for walks in the country the little Joachim Pocol, then 6 years old, and who was to be buried last night. The Pope received his former nurse in the most amiable fashion, and for half an hour chatted with her, recalling various episodes of his childhood.

TOO SMALL TO BE KILLED

Diminutive Employee of a Railway Who Has Had Remarkable Escapes From Death.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. PITTSBURGH, July 19.—Emery Dull, a diminutive employee of the Pennsylvania railroad, bears a charmed life. Within the past two years he has been knocked down and run over three times by a locomotive, each time escaping death, but he has been bruised. The third accident occurred this morning, when the engine went over him and he was taken to the hospital. Dull's small size saved him from being crushed to death.

KING'S YACHT CLOSELY GUARDED

Precautions Taken Exhorts Great Apprehension.

MONARCH IS STILL VERY ILL.

SUFFERS SEVERELY FROM THE WOUND MADE BY SURGEONS.

So Far He Has Been Unable to Stir, Being Tightly Bandaged—Even Kitchener Was Not Permitted to See Him.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co. COWES, July 19.—The extraordinary and unprecedented precautions taken to prevent anybody on the royal yacht from having communication with shore continues to excite great apprehension here as to the King's actual state.

Shore leave has been absolutely stopped to all aboard the Victoria Albert. The ship's stores are ordered in writing taken aboard under the supervision of a lieutenant who prevents the crew from having conversation with anybody, while all the craft are kept away from the royal yacht by patrol boats.

Nevertheless it has leaked out that the King's appearance is terribly altered and that he is still suffering severely from his wound, which was exceptionally large. So far he has been unable to stir, being tightly bandaged up, much less put on any clothes.

The fixing of the coronation for August 9 under these circumstances is regarded as inexplicable rashness. It is freely stated that Gen. Kitchener never saw the King but only received a message from the sick room upon his arrival from South Africa.

HUNG BY TOE OF HIS SHOE

Remarkable Experience of a Miner Who Was Hauled Up a Four Hundred-Foot Shaft.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. SCOTTDALIE, Pa., July 19.—A remarkable escape from death was made by a miner in the Mammoth mine of the H. C. Erick Coke Company yesterday. Michael Metz was at work at the bottom of the shaft. He had run a loaded cage up, and just as he did so saw a hitching used for coupling the pit wagons together lying on the cage bottom. He reached for the hitching just as the cage started from the bottom. Being a self-dumping cage the body of the wagon settled down on it, catching the toe of Metz's shoe.

Metz swung to one side and tried in vain to extricate himself. The engineer, unaware of the terrible position of the cage, hoisted and lowered it, but the bottom section, which had happened to be given no signal to drop, kept on coming down. The cage lifted from the bottom of the shaft, but his foot was firmly held and suspended half downward. He was hoisted almost to the top of the shaft, a distance of 400 feet.

INDIANA AUTOMOBILE LINE.

Project to Supplant Old Stage Coaches With Horseless Vehicles.

PAOLI, Ind., July 19.—A move is being made to establish an automobile line between Paoli and New Albany, over the old Vincennes and New Albany turnpike road. It is the intention of Rhodes & Bro. of this city to establish this method of conveying passengers between here and New Albany, instead of the present method of using the old-time "deadwood" stage coaches. Passengers are now conveyed the entire distance of 41 miles in these coaches and a thorough trip is made each way every day except Sunday.

The United States mail and a vast quantity of freight is contributed to the number without railroad facilities. It is the intention to place automobiles on the route that will have a capacity for carrying sixteen passengers.

COLORADO HAS ONE SENATOR TOO MANY

100 UNDER CONSTITUTION AND 101 BY ACTUAL COUNT.

YET EVERYTHING IS LEGAL

Two Holdovers Were Overlooked and Nobody Knows What to do in the Matter.

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—A surplus of one state senator and a surplus of 101 legally elected members, when the constitutional limitation is 100, is a condition that is now confronting the state of Colorado. The fact that a United States senator is to be chosen by the Fourteenth General Assembly adds apprehension to the situation.

There was an official conference at the statehouse over the matter. Senator H. L. Roberts of Georgetown, one of the two holdover senators from the new district of Jefferson and Clear Creek Counties, was present, and so was Attorney-General Post and Secretary of State Mills.

The secretary of state declared that he could not interfere in the matter. He simply consolidated two districts that heretofore had a senator each. In passing it the fact was overlooked that both of the districts had holdover senators.

The law provides for 33 senatorial districts and 6 senators from each county, making 33 districts in all. Clear Creek and Jefferson counties each have two senators, but there is no election in the district that falls as Roberts and West were both elected in 1901 to serve till 1903.

"It's up to somebody to do something," said Senator Roberts after the conference. "The situation is certainly a bad one, but I cannot offer any suggestion towards a solution as it stands now the next legislative session will have 101 members."

The senator from Clear Creek left for home without getting any satisfaction.

FREAK WEATHER PROPHET.

Chalks His Predictions on Vacant Houses and Barns.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 19.—Joe Keene, a freak weather prognosticator of his city, is said to forecast the weather with almost perfect accuracy. He is about 40 years old and single. It is said he is not right mentally. He goes about the city daily, writing his predictions in chalk on vacant walls of unused houses and barns, and there is hardly a stable in the city that does not bear some of his forecasts. He mingles religious admonitions with his forecasts, and frequently surveys the heavens while making his predictions, which are for a week ahead.

He has watched him and noted his forecasts says that he rarely misses the weather, and that his predictions are much more accurate than those of the professional weather forecasters.

HOSTETTERS

The only way to recover your health is to keep the stomach in good condition: the bowels regular and the blood pure. The Bitters will do it for you. It also cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Malaria, Fever and Ague.



STOMACH BITTERS

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

This is meant for every afflicted man. Records will show that Dr. King has had this offer continuously before the public for five years. He does exactly as he advertises and fulfills every promise to the afflicted and never holds out false hope.

MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED. DR. NATHANIEL K. KING, M.D. CONSULT DR. KING BEFORE TRYING YOUR CASE ELSEWHERE.

VARICOCELE

Hundreds of men are leading a life of misery, afflicted with this terrible disease, and not knowing what ails them. It is a disease of the return circulation of the Parts and Cords, gradually implanting itself on the Spermatic Cord, glands and surrounding tissue, resembling to the touch a bunch of earthworms. Symptoms: Heavy, dragging pains in the small of the back, extending down into the thighs, low spirits, nervous debility, loss of manhood and frequently a great decline in health. Doctor King cures Varicocele by a simple operation, and restores every drop of stagnated blood and diseased tissue from the affected parts. Normal circulation is re-established throughout the pelvic region; weakened organs become strong and sturdy; manhood is restored.

Other diseases which readily yield to Dr. King's new and improved methods of treatment are: LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR—His cure for STRUCTURE—This cure is safe, painless, does not stimulate temporarily, but restores permanently. It stops every drain and builds up the nervous system, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, revivifies the spirits, brightens the intellect and restores the wasted power of manhood.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON—His special treatment contains no dangerous drugs or injurious medicines of any kind. It goes to the very bottom of the disease and forces out every particle of impurity. The blood, the tissue, the flesh, the bones and the whole system are cleansed, purified and restored to perfect health and the patient prepared anew for the duties and pleasures of life.

BOOKLET FREE—"FACTS FOR MEN" will be sent by plain wrapper upon request. Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. CONSULTATION FREE. S. E. Cor. Pine and Sixth Sts. Opp. Globe-Democrat Bldg. DR. NATHANIEL K. KING, Entreat 512 Pitt. St. Louis, Mo.

FREE HELP FOR MEN

"CALTHOS"

Prof. Laborde's Marvelous French Cure for Lost Manhood.

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent Absolutely Free By Sealed Mail, TO ALL SUFFERERS.

NO C. O. D. OR PRESCRIPTION SCHEME.

The only preparation known to science which really cures Lost Manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is sold in this country by The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a concern which occupies a high and honorable place in the world of medicine. It is one of the latest and most reasonable home remedies, as anyone who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Von Mohl Company invites all men suffering from Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Varicocele, Weakness of any nature, the Nerves or Sexual Organs, to send their names and receive a five day trial of "CALTHOS." After using it five days the sufferer will find new vigor in their organs, new force in their muscles, new blood in their veins, new ambition, and rapid progress toward the highest feelings and sensations of younger days.

The above free offer is not an everlasting C. O. D. or prescription scheme connected with it. The five day treatment is sent by sealed mail on all request, wrapped in a plain package, and full printed instructions accompany the medicine, so that each patient become his own doctor and cures himself at home.

It doesn't make any difference what caused the weakness—whether bad habits, youth, or excess, or overwork, or loss of rest, or any other cause. "CALTHOS" will effect a cure, no matter what his name the disease may be called by.

The Von Mohl Company treats all correspondence in perfect confidence. Under no conditions will it make public the name of the sufferer, or his condition, or his progress, or his restoration to robust manhood, after other medicines and appliances have proved worthless. "CALTHOS" is regularly used in the German and French armies, and the soldiers of those countries have come to be perfect models of strength and vitality. Cures are effected at all ages from youth to old age. There is no danger of over cure, and the state of enfeeblement or insanity has been reached which it will not naturally, quickly and permanently cure. Sexual weakness does not cure itself. It grows worse from week to week. Each day aggravates the mental and physical anguish.

Send to-day for the free five day trial treatment. If it helps you, more of the medicine can be purchased. If it does not help, no harm is done and no money has been paid out. You can send your name in the full knowledge that it will be kept from all. The "CALTHOS" department of our business is strictly confidential. Address applications for trial treatment, etc., to: The Von Mohl Co., 787 B, Preparations in the United States. Cincinnati, O.

"CHARLIE HAS RICH FATHER"

Senator Clark's Remark on Paying 50 Cents for Hair Cut His Son Fees at \$5.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. BUTTE, Mont., July 19.—"Well, Charlie has a rich father, but I haven't, so I can't pay you his schedule for a haircut."

With these words Senator William A. Clark dropped a 50-cent piece into the hands of a barber today, put on his hat and walked out of the shop.

"Charlie usually gives me \$5," said the barber, after he had trimmed the hair and shaved the neck of Montana's richest man. The senator's face flushed.

"What is the regular charge for such service?" he asked.

"Fifty cents," replied the barber. "I haven't a rich father," said the senator, and passed over the 50 cents. Young Clark had met the barber at the depot, and recommended the barber to his father as an artist. The older Clark considered him simply an artisan, and paid him accordingly.

THIS DOG RIDES THE TRUCKS.

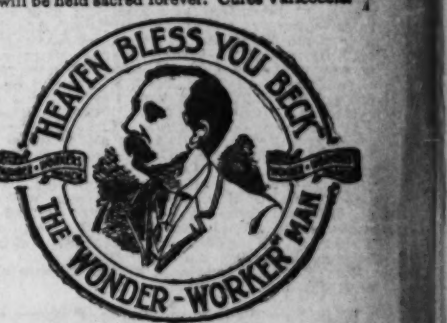
Seems to Like It, for He Has Tried to Repeat His Adventure.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19.—One of the employees of the express company at Yazoo City is the possessor of a small terrier dog, who spends the major portion of his time loafing around the express office, depositing and riding on the express wagon while the tour of the city is being made. A few days ago the dog accompanied the

WONDER WORKER

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Debauched by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

My DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 300,000 persons sent cures during the past four years prove that "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Man's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will not cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world. If you simply used (at home) at your work one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cure in less than one month's time, at the price of a few pennies. When I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakings who disgrace the medicine business, dear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cures himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and Free Trial medicine peddler. I have no money in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "cures" is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and bring filthy circulars, and I now again challenge all of these poison distributors to thoroughly sift and test my charges of vitality and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true. I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old or young or middle-aged or no matter what your weakness or nervousness is caused by overwork, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" is a perfect cure is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is a perfect safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore natural strength and vigor to the most debilitated man.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have been asked to mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 625 S. Main St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in St. Louis, Mo., in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers" mention this paper, the publisher of this journal, and I will send you a free trial of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of St. Louis, or to Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President, or to any of your friends in Springfield.

Geo. S. Beck, 44 and 46 East Main St., Springfield, Ohio.

RELIABLE

39 Years of Practice in Diseases of Men and Women.

We Cure Cases That Others Cannot Cure

Weakness

In most cases is due to damaged prostate gland. This gland is the very center of the reproductive system; proper treatment means immediate relief.

VARICOCELE Is an enlargement of the vital blood vessels. Most men are afflicted with this disease. Over 3000 cases have been cured by Dr. Spiny's treatment.

CONTRACTED DISORDERS Cases of more than 6000 have shown 50 per cent cures. In most of these cases had been treated by others.

Dr. Spiny, the old reliable specialist, has established his reputation, based upon 39 years' experience, by effecting cures not made possible by any other means. He says, do not delay. Consultation free at office.

DR. SPINNEY & CO., 720 1/2 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

I WAS BLIND

Dr. Coffee Restored My Sight says J. M. Davis.

Mr. Davis had been blind for many years. He would get better and then worse, and finally, after a long and painful struggle, he was blind. He was taken with a terrible inflammation of the eyes, and after many months of treatment, he was still blind. He was taken with a terrible inflammation of the eyes, and after many months of treatment, he was still blind.

J. M. Davis, Winterport, Me., writes: "I was blind for many years. I was taken with a terrible inflammation of the eyes, and after many months of treatment, he was still blind. He was taken with a terrible inflammation of the eyes, and after many months of treatment, he was still blind."

Dr. W. O. Coffee, 312 Good Block, Des Moines, Ia.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS. Not Gold medals won, but the fact that they are sold in every country, and are the only pills that are sold in every country, and are the only pills that are sold in every country.

Big 50¢ a box, 100¢ a box. Sold by Druggists. CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS. Not Gold medals won, but the fact that they are sold in every country, and are the only pills that are sold in every country, and are the only pills that are sold in every country.

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LONG CHASE FOR OTTO E. JAEKEL

Shadowed by Pinkertons for Many Weeks.

CHASED THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

Thence to the City of Mexico and Back to Wisconsin, Where He Was Finally Taken Into Custody.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, July 19.—Behind the fact that Otto E. Jaekel was arrested at Trevor, Wis., last week and was brought to this city by Deputy United States Marshal Albin Johnson on a charge of embezzling \$8,700 in the Argentine Republic lies a most interesting story of flight on the part of Jaekel and pursuit by detectives. The adventures depicted by Archibald Claverling Ginter, minus their tragic chapters, are tame in comparison with those encountered by Jaekel and the Pinkerton detectives. The National Pinkerton Detective Agency was engaged on the case soon after Jaekel's alleged shortage was discovered and results show what they did in securing evidence against him and in being the means of his capture after a chase of 10,000 miles. At no time, until he settled in Trevor, did he catch up to him. But, on the other hand, by the aid of the telegraph and telephone, there was never a moment during the pursuit that they did not know about where he was located.

Since Jaekel's arrest many stories have been published in which it was stated that the Argentine Republic had offered a reward of \$200 for his capture. This, it has been learned, is untrue. No reward was offered and the work done by the detectives was wholly on a per diem basis for which a bill has already been sent in.

On March 2, Jaekel, it is alleged, substituted the name of H. Neuman on 20,000 francs worth of drafts payable to Engelhardt, Von Bernuth & Co. and insured by the same firm. The company had, on Jaekel's representation, decided to open branches in Berlin and Paris and it was with the intention of opening an account in those cities that the drafts were issued. With the drafts were sent from the firm's house in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, a letter addressed to banking concerns in Berlin and Paris, in which it was stated that H. Neuman would arrive in those cities to close certain large deals, and that the drafts in question should be placed to his order.

Jaekel Represented Himself as Neuman. Jaekel arrived in Europe about April 1 and shortly afterward, it is said, he represented himself as Neuman and secured the 20,000 francs on such representation. That he secured the money in gold and silver and that that fact aided in the recovery of the money will be shown in the detailed account of the chase. Jaekel secured the money in Paris, and after a short stay afterward left for Genoa. Mrs. Wernecke, who has been seen as his wife and by whom he had two children, a girl of 12 and a boy of 10 years, he left in Paris.

Jaekel stayed in Genoa until April 25, at which time he took passage for Cherbourg, France, arriving there May 4. A day or two afterward he secured transportation for New York on the steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm and sailed for New York. He came to New York with a man named Schweissel, a son of a reputable citizen of Springfield, O., whose name is withheld. The companionship thus began came very near being the means of Jaekel's capture. On May 2 the New York office of the Pinkerton agency received particulars from Engelhardt, Von Bernuth & Co. regarding Jaekel's alleged defalcations, accompanied by an order to locate him until the necessary papers for his arrest could be secured.

Upon the arrival of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm at New York Pinkerton men were on the wharf to meet her, and it was at that point the Pinkerton representatives explained the situation to the ship's officers and they were given a description of Jaekel and his companions. But in these descriptions the ship's crew gave Schweissel's description for that of Jaekel. Consequently, when inquiries were made at ticket agencies, offices of the Pinkerton agency and other man whom they supposed they were after had gone to Chicago.

Telegrams were sent to Chicago and the man answering the description was found to have stopped in Chicago and he was then taken to Chicago. Investigation soon proved the Pinkerton agents that they were on the wrong track, and they ascertained

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, loss of vitality, night sweats, etc., and enlarge his organs.

Health, Strength and Vigor for Men

Small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Kneass Medical Co., 2015 Hill Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you a copy of their book, "How to Enlarge Your Organs," which will show you how to enlarge your organs so that you can have a happy home.

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering from sexual weakness for many years and have been unable to get any relief from any of the remedies I have used. I have been very weak and have been unable to do any work. I have been very unhappy and have been unable to get any relief from any of the remedies I have used. I have been very weak and have been unable to do any work. I have been very unhappy and have been unable to get any relief from any of the remedies I have used.

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LED PINKERTONS A LONG CHASE.



OTTO E. JAEKEL.

from Schweissel the identity of the young man in Springfield, O. From him they received a correct description of Jaekel, and the detectives began all over at New York. Again the ticket agency came into use and it was found that Jaekel had also purchased a ticket for Chicago. The Chicago office was notified and although they found no trace of Jaekel they secured evidence through a hotel clerk that a woman answering the description of Mrs. Jaekel had stopped at the Bismarck hotel on Randolph street and that Jaekel had visited her. This information served as a ticket agent was discovered who had Jaekel's ticket. Jaekel was then located at the Bismarck hotel on Randolph street, and he was taken into custody by Superintendent J. H. Schumacher of the Chicago office to shadow the Klindler house and orders were telegraphed to San Francisco hotels failed to reveal Jaekel, and it was not until the San Francisco office received a photograph of him that he was located. Before that time, however, he had purchased tickets for the City of Mexico over the Southern Pacific to El Paso, thence south over the Mexican Central.

Thrown Off the Spot.

The Pinkerton agency in the City of Mexico failed to locate the man and a special detective was sent over the Southern Pacific railroad to find out where he had been from his course as shown by the tickets purchased. Jaekel was located at Chihuahua, Mexico, 200 miles south of El Paso and he then went to Aguas Calientes. Before the "shadow" reported Jaekel arrived in the City of Mexico.

Superintendent Schumacher's brother, who is connected with the Pinkerton agency at St. Louis, was in the City of Mexico, and soon had Jaekel under surveillance. He kept him in the city until he had secured capital and then left for Chicago. Detective Schumacher so reported to his brother, Superintendent Schumacher, and there was no difficulty in finding him when he arrived at the hotel where he was staying. The contents of which were learned from information given by the 10-year-old son of the detective, Mrs. Klindler's house.

Meanwhile these detectives had seen "Mrs. Wernecke" accompanied by a man visit the New Era Deposit Vaults in Chicago. The man carried a bag and went to the vaults, and a light one when returning. A detective was then detailed to watch the man and he was taken to Trevor, where Schweissel lived, and two detectives went to the same hotel. It was ascertained that he was likely to stay there for some time. The New York office of the Pinkerton agency notified Engelhardt, Von Bernuth & Co., who in turn telegraphed United States Attorney General Knox. Mr. Knox then telegraphed United States Marshal Reid, authorizing him to arrest Jaekel at once. The same day that Jaekel was arrested, under circumstances which have been already published, the funds deposited by "Mrs. Wernecke" in the New Era Deposit Vaults were attached to the vaults and the \$10,000 was stolen by Jaekel. Jaekel's arrest and examination before Commissioner Bloodgood is now a greater history. He was given a wife, whom it is said he never married, and his exterior was now in Milwaukee. It is understood that they will use every means to prevent Jaekel's extradition. Another peculiar feature of the story is that Jaekel denies all knowledge of the English and French languages, although he frequently used them while being pursued. The probabilities are that he will be taken back to Buenos Ayres during July, to stand trial for his alleged crime.

MONUMENT ON MOUNTAIN TOP.

Erected to the Memory of Confederate Soldiers by Englishmen.

ELKINS, W. Va., July 19.—One of the most interesting ceremonies that ever occurred in this county was the unveiling last Thursday of a Confederate veterans' monument on the top of Valley mountain, just this side of the Pocahontas and Randolph County line.

During the civil war a half dozen or so of Confederates were killed in the skirmishes there and were buried in a lonely spot on top of the mountain far from any human habitation. The graves have since been forgotten and the place has perhaps, be so yet but for the sympathetic hearts of some wealthy Englishmen who have magnificent homes about Mine. The monument is not an imposing marble shaft, but a plain slab of slate. It is a fine stone, nicely engraved and finished by an old Confederate veteran of Randolph County.

MYSTERY OF A SKULL.

Boy in Hypnotic State Said His Father's Body Would Be Found There.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, July 18.—Intense excitement prevails here over the finding of the skull of a man under a pile of refuse. Dr. McKee, a hypnotist, has been giving exhibitions here the past week and put a young man by the name of Bitterdes in a hypnotic state. The latter has been missing for over four years. The lad while in this state said that his father had been hit in the back of the head and that the body buried at the place above stated.

An examination of the place was made and a search was made. The body of a human being was unearthed. Doctors who examined the skull say it is genuine. Further investigations will be made, which will probably throw more light on the mysterious discovery.

STOPPED A GIRL AT THE BORDER

YOUNG SPANISH RUNAWAY FROM CITY OF MEXICO.

COMING TO MEET HER LOVER

The Utmost Secrecy Maintained by Arresting Officer as to the Young Lady's Identity.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., July 19.—The arrest of a young woman and the absolute refusal of the officers to disclose any cause for their action caused somewhat of a sensation at the depot in C. F. Diaz, Mexico, Friday.

When the train carrying the Pullman sleeper from the City of Mexico pulled in the sleeper was boarded by three police officers, who entered and placed under arrest a handsome, elegantly attired young woman. She was indignant and refused to accompany the officers, but while she was protesting one of their number was busy with a bundle and, together with her, a maid, she was placed in a hack and hurriedly driven to the Hotel Central. When she was detained in a room under guard.

The officers proved unsuccessful, but it was learned that the young woman was detained on information from the chief of police of the City of Mexico. It is alleged that she is the daughter of a wealthy and influential Spaniard residing in the capital city and that her arrival in this city was part of a prearranged plan to meet her sweetheart, a Frenchman, in C. F. Diaz, and with him proceed to this city to be married. If the sweetheart was in the city he kept himself well concealed, for a thorough search of Diaz by the police and by the city by Sheriff Dowd failed to locate the man or secure any trace of his whereabouts.

The young woman tearfully protested against her detention, alleging that she was a legal age and had been married. Her looks do not bear out her statement regarding her age, as she appears to be about 16 years old. She was elegantly dressed and abundantly supplied with money. A man in a military uniform, who was brought back the answer that the father of the runaway and an officer who was on the first train for her. In the meantime she will be detained in the hotel under guard.

The officers positively refused to disclose the name of the young woman or that of her sweetheart.

THE ELBERTA PEACH CROP.

Yield Rather Light but the Quality Is Extraordinary.

TYLER, Tex., July 19.—The movement of Elberta peaches from this section has begun. Shipments are now going out from Tyler at the rate of fifteen to twenty solid cars daily, besides expressing shipments to the amount of several hundred crates daily. The peaches are shipped to all northern and western markets, and bring good prices. While the yield is not so heavy as in other years, the fruit is very fine. The season is larger and has an excellent flavor. Up to date the Cotton Belt railroad has shipped over 100 cars of Elberta peaches to Texas and other sections. The International & Great Northern has handled almost as much.

SENT FREE TO MEN

Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial package of a most remarkable remedy being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of long continued sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, prostration of strength and memory, weak back, vertigo, etc., or excitation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the like and troubles that come from years of misuse of the sexual functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2015 Hill Bldg., Detroit, Mich., will send you a free trial package with complete directions. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and who are suffering from sexual weakness. They will send you a free trial package when the proper remedy is employed. The remedy will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that it is received in perfect safety and without any publicity. Senders are requested to write without delay.

THIS DAUGHTER WAS THE PRIZE

How a Kansas Farmer Secured Laborers.

ROMANCE OF A WHEATFIELD

GIRL GIVEN AS A WIFE TO THE BEST HARVESTER.

She Got a Smart Young Man From Illinois and Half of a Four Thousand Dollar Crop for Her Share of the Profits.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WICHITA, Kan., July 19.—A 500-acre field of wheat stood ripening in the hot glare of a Kansas sun. Dozens of similar, though smaller, fields surrounded this one. In appearance all were alike, however, and the 500-acre field thus falls to come to for any particular distinction in that line. But its owner, James Woolsey, was and over things trivial. As the sun grew hotter and the wheat yellower and the sheaves of grain harder Farmer Woolsey was on the verge of desperation. The drama of the harvest time was thrust upon him and no was found helpless. For he was without harvest hands, a common cry in Kansas at this time of year. He drove daily to the little town of Pratt, near where his farm is located, but his appeals to the state free labor bureau were in vain.

"We are without harvest hands. The supply that arrived yesterday has all been taken away before you came," the clerk would tell him.

Then the farmer would drive to town at daybreak and camp upon the threshold of the harvest hand bureau. When the trains began to arrive from Wichita he grabbed some of the best looking hands and hurried off to his field. The machines were dragged out, the binders adjusted and oiled and once more Farmer Woolsey felt light of heart. The harvesting of this 500-acre field of wheat commenced. Like-wise began the romance which came to this particular field and made it the center of attraction during the week. It was a romance in a brief space of 24 hours it became famous in its own peculiar way.

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THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PE-RU-NA.

(Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Makes Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.)



Systemic catarrh causes nervousness, poor appetite, tired feelings. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Letters from Women.

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott, in a letter from 218 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful."

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

Peruna was found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and president of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes:

"When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week."

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. J. C. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

SPECIAL RATES THIS MONTH

Only a Pimple

Yet, that tiny bit of eruption, if neglected and allowed to run its course, will surely disrupt the entire system and in time destroy whatever facial attraction one may possess.

Pimples, Blackheads, Eruptions, and all unsightly and humiliating disorders affecting the skin speedily and permanently cured.

Consultations in person or by letter without charge and under strictest confidence.

REMEMBER.

My scientific treatments never fail. Thirty years' practical experience. Write for free booklet to me.

JOHN H. WOODBURY D. L.

Mormon-Jaccard Building, St. Louis.

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

It is a safe and sure exterminator also of Mice, Water Bugs, Croton Bugs, Cockroaches and all other vermin. It has been in general use in houses, stores, hotels, factories, offices, public buildings, etc., for twenty-five years. Absolutely guaranteed.

CAUTION: Substitutes and imitations are worthless. Beware of cheap imitations. Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste is the only one.

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SWORE SHE WONT FIGHT.

Woman Notary Has to Take the Virginia Anti-Dueling Oath.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 19.—Miss Carrie M. Gregory, who was Thursday honored with the first appointment as a notary public under the new law, this morning re-

ceived from Richmond her commission. Miss Gregory also took the oath prescribed by law in the corporation court and shortly thereafter received her first fee.

The fair notary not only took the oath to support the new constitution, but also the anti-dueling oath, in which she declared that she had never fought a duel and promised that in the future she would neither send nor accept a challenge nor fight a duel.

Showing disaster of the St. James Crayons. Prepared in various lengths to suit the Patient's condition. Inserted into the urethra and kept in position until the slightest effort, requiring about three hours to dissolve, ACTING LIKE A MILD ELECTRIC CURRENT.

WRITE TODAY. DO NOT DELAY.

ANY SUFFERER FROM STRICTURE AND ITS OFFSHOOT, PROSTATITIS, NEURALGIA, ETC., IS INVITED TO CUT THE COUPON HEREWITH, WRITE HIS NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY, MAIL IT TO ST. JAMES MEDICAL ASSN., 17 ST. JAMES BLDG., CINCINNATI, O., AND THEY WILL SEND THEIR ILLUSTRATED TREATISE SHOWING THE PARTS OF THE MALE SEXUAL SYSTEM INVOLVED IN THESE AFFECTIONS, AND A FULLY EXPLAINED PREPAID, FREE COUPON FOR THE FREE TREATISE.

FREE TREATISE COUPON.

ST. JAMES MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 17 ST. JAMES BLDG., CINCINNATI, O.

Write name and address plainly, mail it to St. James Medical Assn., 17 St. James Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and they will send their illustrated treatise showing the parts of the male sexual system involved in these affections, and a fully explained prepaid, free coupon for the free treatise.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

20,468 CURES LAST YEAR!

We have CURED MEN IN EVERY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES, and Almost Every Country on Earth.

Showing disaster of the St. James Crayons. Prepared in various lengths to suit the Patient's condition. Inserted into the urethra and kept in position until the slightest effort, requiring about three hours to dissolve, ACTING LIKE A MILD ELECTRIC CURRENT.

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ADDRESS _____

HUMBERT AFFAIR KNOW HAS A DOUBT

MAID SWINDLED TWO OLD WOMEN OUT OF \$80,000.

THEIR NAME WAS HUMBERT TOO

Had So Ingratiated Herself That Her Victims Refused to Believe They Were Being Swindled.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, July 19.—Another Humbert affair, in its essence strongly resembling the gigantic romance of the phantom heretofore, has arisen to startle Paris. The singular feature of it is that the name of the person duped is Mme. Humbert. A widow, Mme. Humbert, and her daughter, retired from business some years ago with a fortune of 4,000,000 francs (\$80,000). They were old, the daughter being near 60 and the mother about 80. As servant they had a maid about 20 years old, Marie Hather.

The latter soon gained an extraordinary ascendancy over the minds of these two old women, and had all their business affairs entrusted to her. In the meantime she told them that she had fallen heir to a fortune of 40,000,000 francs (\$800,000), left by an uncle in Mexico named Consigny. This property, she said, she intended to make over to Mme. Humbert. To make the affair more probable she assumed that there were several Consignys here, the son of the late Consigny, contesting her claims. She brought the matter into the courts. Things went slowly for a while, but at last one of the lawyers investigating the case advised Mme. Humbert that she was being fearfully deceived by the maid. The old woman became frightened and anxious to look into the matter. A few days later she wrote the lawyer, accusing him of bad faith and insisting that he was working for the Consigny family.

Some time after, Mme. Humbert and her daughter went to the bank and discovered that their entire fortune had been withdrawn. Simultaneously the heiress to the 40,000,000 francs disappeared.

The clever maid was arrested last January in Brussels, for using a false name. It was while serving a term of six months in prison that her connection with the Humbert affair became known and she has been turned over to the judicial authorities.

Appropriately the original Mme. Humbert, the "Coffee Fort," in which the fabulous wealth was supposed to be stored, was sold a few days since for the small sum of 100 francs. Considering the enormous superstitious prejudice appears to have been attracted to it in the eyes of the collectors and it was acquired by a furniture dealer.

And End His Will.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"I see there's a pessimistic prophet out West who says all the rivers in this country will dry up in the course of time. 'So will he, thank heaven.'"

COPPER CURES CONSUMPTION

New Treatment for Consumption Endorsed by Member of British Tuberculosis Congress—"Antidotum Tuberculosis" (the Copper Cure) Marvel of the Medical World—Hope for All, No Matter How Bad Off.

Benefits Congressman Dingley's Son and Cures Others of Quick and Galloping Consumption and Tuberculosis in All Forms in Their Own Homes—Any One Can Find Out About It Free—Let Every Reader of the Post-Dispatch Write the Company at Once.

Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Inc.) and Member British Tuberculosis Congress.

Consumption need not worry about their future any more, as the long looked for cure for consumption has at last come out, and a cure is now just as sure as in the simplest disease. To satisfy yourself of this you have only to write the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 38 Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., of which the chairman is Mr. O. K. Buckhout, a noted member of the British Tuberculosis Congress, composed of world-famous men who have made consumption a life study. This cure is something entirely new and is called "Antidotum Tuberculosis" or the Copper Cure, and is the only discovery we know of that absolutely kills all tubercular germs which cause consumption, as, unless this is done, the disease cannot be cured. As the name of the remedy tells, its chief ingredient is copper, which metal has at last been found to be the deadly enemy of the consumption germ. "Antidotum Tuberculosis" is the original copper cure.

O. K. BUCKHOUT, Chairman Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co. (Inc.) and Member British Tuberculosis Congress.

You can tell if you have consumption by the coughing and the pain coming out of the chest, especially in the morning, when you throw yellow and black matter, by bleeding from the lungs, night sweats, chest fever, weak voice, peculiar flushed complexion, pain in the chest, wasting away of the flesh, etc. Find out how the Copper Cure kills the germs, then builds up the lungs, strengthens the heart, puts flesh on the body and muscles on the bones until the consumption is cured. Write for a free trial of the Copper Cure, which will cure you in a very short time.

Don't give up hope, and don't spend your money in travel. Attend to it right away for consumption spreads to other members of the family. Write tonight to the Kalamazoo Tuberculosis Remedy Co., 38 Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you books free of charge telling you the copper cure will cure you in a very short time.

SHALL SKINKER ROAD BE CHANGED BY CITY ORDINANCE IN NAME TO ROCHAMBEAU AVENUE?

Councilman Gibson Introduces a Bill to That End and Offers Arguments, but Secretary Stevens of the World's Fair Thinks Sentiment Will Stick to Skinker.

Shall the City Council think of the classic name of Skinker? That's the all-absorbing issue. Is it too good to be lost? To remove this quaint cognomen? Gentle reader, say, what wish you? Will you agitate your thinker for or versus ancient Skinker? Shall we Frenchify this highway? Shall we name it Rochambeau? Since the Skinker leaves it so, or Let it lapse into a byway?

It was said that Col. Skinker was the barrel hought his whisky. Shall we make his name known to the people who have known it? Or champagne more rare and risk?

Whether Rochambeau or Skinker Be it named, and whether sink or stay in the memory of the times. To the people who have known it. We Missourians who have shown it. We'll be Skinker Road eternal.

Councilman Gibson wants to eliminate Skinker road from the attention of the world's populace by changing its name to Rochambeau avenue. He introduced a bill in the City Council at Friday's meeting to that effect.

Mr. Gibson holds the opinion that "road" is not sufficiently entitled for a city thoroughfare; it will do well enough in the country woods or even as a dusty track through the village of Pokyunk, but for a city of the St. Louis size—never.

In Mr. Gibson's view a thoroughfare should be either a street, an avenue or a boulevard. Nothing else goes.

Therefore, he would have Skinker road eliminated and Rochambeau avenue created. As an additional argument, he sets forth that the French exhibit at the World's Fair will be located on what is now called Skinker road, and it would be a graceful compliment to France to rename the road after the gallant Count de Rochambeau, who aided American independence.

NAMED FOR COL. SKINKER.

Skinker road is the western boundary of Forest Park and is about 60 feet east of the city limits. It runs from Delmar boulevard to Clay avenue.

The road was named after the late Col. Skinker. The Skinker homestead is just west of the road and is part of the World's Fair site. Col. Skinker, it is said, was a Southern gentleman of the old school. He bought his whisky by the barrel, not by the glass.

Richard Croker Sighs for Home

THE BOSS HAS HAD ILL LUCK ON THE TURF.

DAIRY FARM NO BONANZA

Now the Story Goes That the Old Tammany Leader Will Soon Return to His Old Stamping Ground.

WANTAGE, England, July 19.—Richard Croker is going back to New York very soon, it is said. His eldest son started for New York last week. Mr. Croker is seldom at Letcombe except from Saturday to Monday. He has been at the Newmarket races this week. The rumor persists here that Mr. Croker is so disgusted at his lack of success on the turf that he will sell all his horses except Dobbin and Twoothers at the Doncaster sales in September and go in for breeding pedigree cattle, at which a neighbor here of late has been very successful. Mr. Croker certainly has been very successful in his training.

All his building operations at Letcombe have been stopped owing to a dispute with the builder. It is a matter of common report that Mr. Croker finds the dairy farm business less profitable than he anticipated, as, owing to the heavy rains and the great extent of the market has been glutted with dairy produce.

The artificial lake is filled and the two younger sons spend their time canoeing on its surface.

AT PRETTY WINONA LAKE

The Assembly and Summer School in the Midst of Their Most Successful Season.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., July 19.—The Winona assembly and summer school is in the midst of the most successful season in its history. An unusually strong program, combined with a number of new departments, has attracted widely varied classes of people.

Winona has become for the great Central West what Chaumont Lake and Northfield are for the East. The entertainments and admirable facilities for recreation appeal to the pleasure seeker and the student. The organized base summer school, with 20 departments and six instructors, has organized a base summer school, which attracts the student who must combine work with his outing. The Bible school, with its daily Bible study, conducted by eminent scholars, has made the clerical contingent strong throughout the country. The day at the great conference in August, as in former years, Rev. W. E. Rederhoff, who is now engaged in evangelic work in the among the most popular of the speakers at the Bible school.

Arrangements have just been completed by which an agricultural and trade school for boys, similar to that at Northfield, will be established at Winona Lake this fall. Some of the present buildings will be refitted for the boys and will be used as dormitories. Others will at once be erected and every effort taken to make the school one of the best of its kind in the country. Rev. Dr. J. W. Wilbur Chapman, chancellor, Prof. H. E. Dubois of Kansas City, Mo., is principal of the school.

Least frequent mention of D. D.'s and of Bible houses should give the student a feeling of the importance of the place. It might be well to speak of another place of the prominent disfigure, which is associated with the Winona movement. Rev. Dr. Chapman, who is now engaged in evangelic work in the among the most popular of the speakers at the Bible school.

The other athletic evangelist is "Billy" Sunday, who has made many a "grandstand play" for the St. Louis Cardinals. Rev. Mr. Sunday (as he now is) does not believe that a man is any less a Christian because he happens to be a professional baseball player. Rev. Mr. Sunday showed that he is not a little of the skeptic in the past few years ago, when he was one of the idols of the baseball fans who are making Winona their home for the summer.

Mr. A. E. Chambers, the teacher, Miss Mary E. Chambers, the teacher, and Miss Mary E. Chambers, the teacher, are among the most beautiful of the Winona movement. They have had as their guests Miss Frances Hudson of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Milhouse of Keosau, Ia., Charles Milhouse of South Bend, and George Chambers of St. Louis. They expect to purchase property and build before another season.

Miss Mary Chambers is among a number of artists, themselves well known on the local platform, who are spending their summer here. She is favorably known by her eloquent and vocal work at Chaumont Lake, N. Y., Midland, Spirit Lake, Ia., and other places. She is a member of the Winona assembly and summer school.

OUR NET PRICES ON KODAKS

No. 0 Folding Pocket Kodak	\$4.80	No. 2 Flexo Kodak	\$4.00
Roll of film for 12 pictures, 2 1/2 in.		Roll of film for 12 pictures, 6 in.	
No. 1 Folding Pocket Kodak	\$8.00	No. 2 Bull's Eye Kodak	\$6.40
Roll of film for 12 pictures, 4 in.		Roll of film for 12 pictures, 6 in.	
No. 1' Folding Pocket Kodak	\$9.60	No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak	\$9.60
Roll of film for 12 pictures, 5 in.		Roll of film for 12 pictures, 6 in.	
No. 2 Folding Pocket Kodak	\$12.00	No. 3 Cartridge Kodak	\$16.00
Roll of film for 12 pictures, 6 in.		Roll of film for 12 pictures, 7 in.	
No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak	\$14.00	No. 4 Cartridge Kodak	\$20.00
Roll of film for 12 pictures, 7 in.		Roll of film for 12 pictures, 8 in.	
No. 5 Cartridge Kodak	\$28.00		
Roll of film for 12 pictures, 1 1/2 in.			

Free Instruction Book with Every One of Them. All Guaranteed.

ERKER BROS. OPTICAL 608 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Field Glasses

For one day only we will sell all the Field Glasses in our stock regardless of price and quality. All of the \$5.00 grade at \$2.50 and the same proportion throughout the entire line.

Each one complete with case and strap.

Don't Go on Your Trip Without One.

Be Your Own Weather Prophet.

We will offer tomorrow all of our STANDARD BAROMETERS AT.....\$2.50 For the cheapest, and so on up. Every one guaranteed.

ABEL & MACDONALD, 622 LOCUST ST., Cor. Seventh.

THE Keeley Cure

"Men do not counterfeit counterfeits nor imitate that which is unknown or worthless."

The Keeley treatment has stood the test of time. This treatment has been used with unparalleled success for over 22 years in curing Alcoholism, Morphine and other drug habits, and has been the cause of the recovery of thousands of men and women in the United States and OVER 75,000,000 in other countries. Remedies and treatment absolutely free from any injurious or harmful effects.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL VIGOR RESTORED. Life becomes a happiness, a blessing, a joy, intellectual activity, health, business capacity and confidence of family and friends are restored. For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute 2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Tobacco and Neurasthenia.

of artists, themselves well known on the local platform, who are spending their summer here. She is favorably known by her eloquent and vocal work at Chaumont Lake, N. Y., Midland, Spirit Lake, Ia., and other places. She is a member of the Winona assembly and summer school.

Mr. J. E. Marshall of Collinsville, Ill., has been prominently connected with Winona since the inception of the school. He is a director, and divides his time between his summer home here and his duties in connection with the Presbyterian Board of Publication in New York.

Mr. George Marshall, Misses Grace and Florence Marshall are leaders in the social life at Winona. Miss Grace Marshall, who is a member of the Winona assembly and summer school, has been a regular department of the summer school since its inception.

Misses Agnes and Margaret Oliver of Monmouth, Ill., are deans of the school of physical and cultural culture. The entertainments of the Oliver sisters in misanthropic readings and Shakespearean lectures have been among the most enjoyable in past seasons, and their evenings in this year's program are awaited with interest.

DROUTH IN TWENTY COUNTIES.

JACKSON Miss. July 19.—Twenty counties in Mississippi are suffering from the effects of drouth and in some cases one-half of this number the corn crop has been utterly ruined, while cotton has been damaged from 60 to 75 per cent in Tallahatchie County forest fires are raging.

The drouth area in the delta is spreading and the latest reports state that in counties where the prospects were excellent two weeks ago, there has been great deterioration.

COOLED BY THE SUMMER'S SOUTH WIND.

Most Convenient and Comfortable Resort on the Atlantic Coast. In close touch with New York City. Unobstructed View of the Atlantic Ocean. No Dust. No Noise. Superb Surf and Still Water Bathing. Safe Sailing. Splendid Fishing, Driving and Golfing. For information write

HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent. Special Agent Passenger Department. BROOKS—Long Island (Illustrated Description). Postage 6c. Golfing on Long Island, postage 6c. (Camera Sketches), postage 6c. Golfing on Long Island, postage 6c.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO., Long Island City, New York.

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Franklin, Mass. Fully New and Modern. Will Open Its First Season July 1st. COLETTES IN MICHIGAN. Music, Dancing, Bathing, Fishing, Horse Back Riding, Golf, Tennis, etc. J. B. HAZEN, Manager. Also Lakeside Park Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Boston Steam Dental Rooms

415 N. Broadway, bet. Locust & St. Charles, 4th Floor, Tel. Elevator.

Bridge \$ Work Per Tooth... 3.00

SET OF TEETH.....\$3.00 and up PURE GOLD CROWNS.....\$4.00 GOLD FILLINGS.....\$1.00 and up DENTURES.....\$2.00 and up PAINLESS EXTRACTION.....\$3.00 Open Evenings till 7. Sundays 9 to 1. DR. J. H. CASE, Proprietor.

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The largest and most complete College of Music and Dramatic Art in America. The Chicago Musical College Building is the finest structure in existence devoted exclusively to an institution of its kind. The system of instruction and arrangement of courses represent the result of fifty-six years' experience.

The faculty is the strongest ever assembled in any college of musical learning and numbers fifty-five members.

School of Acting, School of Opera, School of Music, School of Modern Languages.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld, William Castle, Rudolph Ganz, Felix Borowski, Hans Von Schiller, S. E. Jacobson, Edmond Vergnet, Hart Conway, Director School of Acting.

Edmond Vergnet, the world-famous tenor who created the leading tenor roles in Saint Saens' Samson and Delilah and Massenet's Herodiade, for the past five years instructor of voice in the National Conservatory of Paris by appointment of the French Government, has been added to the college faculty.

37th SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8. New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

APPLIANCE—Applications for the 40 free and 120 paid scholarships will be received until Aug. 15.

Save Time and Money \$5 GOLD CROWNS \$2.50, Until Aug. 1

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. I had 17 teeth extracted at the National Dental Parlor absolutely without pain.

Now is the time—Until July 20 only will we do work for the following prices:

\$2.00 Non-Breakable Plates.....\$3.00 Gold Crowns.....\$4.00 Gold Fillings.....\$1.00 Silver Fillings.....\$2.00

NATIONAL DENTAL PARLORS 720 Olive St. Lady Attendants. Open Daily—Evenings till 9 O'Clock. Sundays, 9 to 4. Tel. Elevator.

WILL CLOSE OUT MY 1901 PATTERNS Having completed patterns for my 1902 line I will close out all the year's pattern of the celebrated 400-page WILLARD STEEL RANGES for.....\$15.00

They have six 8 inch lids; oven, 17x21x12. Top cooking surface, 30x36. Large warming closet, 15-gallon reservoir, duplex grates, burn wood or coal. Linings throughout well selected. Every one guaranteed. Give us now and save 100 per cent. Write for FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR and TESTIMONIALS. FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED.

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HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

Sea Coast of the Empire State

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ICE FUND BENEFIT AT HIGHLANDS FOUND OIL SAND 500 FEET LOWER

You Can Give Relief to the Poor by Attending. May Settle a Question at Beaumont.

TWO PERFORMANCES FRIDAY SEEMS OUTSIDE THE FIELD

MATINEE PROGRAM ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WELL IS ON THE NORTHWESTERN BORDER.

Col. Hopkins and Post-Dispatch to Unite in Endeavor to Swell the Fund That Will Give Comfort to Thousands.

The Post-Dispatch and the Forest Park Highlands will co-operate this week in swelling the ice fund which brings relief to thousands of the poor and sick during the next two months of hot weather.

Next Friday afternoon, and evening, July 23, a benefit will be given at Forest Park Highlands for the ice fund. Prices will be the same, 10, 25 and 50 cents, as at all other times.

The matinee should attract thousands of ladies and children, willing to contribute to such a worthy charity and be entertained at the same time. Col. Hopkins' program is particularly adapted to please children, as Lockhart's elephants are the leading card. The elephants do some wonderful things, as may be seen in the magazine section of today's Post-Dispatch, and what they cannot fail to highly interest and please the little ones.

An excellent bill is offered, including Almont and Dumont, instrumental Husars, The Roxinos, eccentric comedians, who make the duldest hold his sides with laughter; Drawee, the greatest of modern jugglers; Nat Wills, in a revised edition of his "Happy Tramp" specialty, and the Newsboys' Quintet, with many new singing features to their act.

Should Be Banner Night of Season.

The Pavilion is large and cool, fans are distributed about the place, and even if packed to the doors, no discomfort will be experienced by attending on Friday night, to make it the banner night of the season.

No pains will be spared on the part of the Highlands management toward helping to make the benefit the biggest night of the season.

Let every kindly feeling man, woman and child bear in mind that a part of what they spend on that day for their personal amusement goes to the benefit of the suffering poor, to whom it is one every day means the greatest possible relief in the trying days of the late summer.

Tickets for next Friday afternoon and night can be bought at the counter of the Post-Dispatch, at the Chicago & Alton Railroad office, and at the box office at Forest Park Highlands. They are for sale there now.

Consumption Can Be Cured

Marvelous Discovery by the Famous Dr. Yonkerman of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Medical Men Praise It as the Only Cure for Consumption and All Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given up to Die and Sent Back from California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through This Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical Best to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption.



DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, the Discoverer of Tuberculosis, the Only Cure for Consumption.

Man has at last been discovered by Doctor D. P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of his wonderful cure, believing that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatments all over the world, bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Linton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already cured thousands of the victims of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death—are sent free who write to Dr. D. P. Yonkerman, Kalamazoo Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman's cure cures every consumptive sufferer on the earth, by taking all the medicines, and the free trial package sent to you at last, there is no more of the dread disease, and the free trial package sent to you at last, there is no more of the dread disease, and the free trial package sent to you at last, there is no more of the dread disease.

FINANCIAL

1st 2% MONTHLY DIVIDEND WAS PAID JUNE 15.

2d 2% MONTHLY DIVIDEND WAS PAID JULY 15.

3d 2% MONTHLY DIVIDEND Has been declared, payable to stockholders of record AUG. 1.

Actually Means 24% Yearly Dividends

Where will you find an investment that pays one-half as much? THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL OIL & REFINING COMPANY'S STOCK will shortly be as good as Standard Oil stock and cost only a fraction of the price. THE FREE OIL CERTIFICATE OFFER WILL SOON BE WITHDRAWN ENTIRELY. UP TO AUGUST 1 WE WILL GIVE ONE BARREL OF OIL WITH EACH THREE SHARES OF STOCK. AFTER AUG 1 OIL CERTIFICATES WILL BE ENTIRELY WITHDRAWN.

Without the oil certificates the Continental National Oil & Refining Company's stock at 10c per share is the finest investment opportunity offered. YOU HAVE ONLY TEN DAYS TO BUY UNDER THE ABOVE CONDITIONS. That is one barrel of oil with each three shares of stock you purchase.

Have You Examined Our Liberal Installment Offer Carefully?

Twenty per cent down, balance in four equal payments. It simply means that our proposition is so good and our company so strong that we can afford to prolong payment and convince you by actual dividend that you are in the right company before you have invested your money—besides we pay you dividend on the full amount of stock we reserve for you, which in turn helps you to pay your installments. Reserve your stock immediately, as the entire allotment will very shortly be taken. Write for complete plan at once.

OUR FREE TRIP OFFER will remain open until entire allotment is subscribed. Won't be very long now. See prospectus. Others think our prospectus a grand one. Read what people say that have been to the oil fields and investigated our company:

R. L. Foster, Winfield, Kan., says: "I went to Beaumont and was there shown the different properties and wells of the company, which I may well say far exceeded my greatest expectations. I believe no idea can conceive without seeing the wonders of the oil field. I firmly believe it is the best proposition offered by any company and in my opinion the oil certificate they issue will find a ready market from 40c to 50c per barrel."

H. J. Mills, 1366 Harvard street, Cleveland, O., says: "Without doubt it is a great investment. I have seen more than I expected. The Continental National Oil and Refining Co. is a great investment. I am sorry more of my friends have not bought stock. I shall buy more stock myself."

G. B. Carson, Scranton, Pa., says: "I have just completed my visit to the oil fields of Beaumont, Tex., after taking advantage of your free trip offer as set forth in your little book, 'A True Story Plainly Told and Easily Read.'"

"After going to Galveston and meeting the officers of the company, and seeing myself very satisfactorily as to the management, I went to Beaumont, and was there shown the properties and wells of the company, which very much exceeded my greatest expectations. 'I believe that no person can conceive the greatness of these oil fields without first seeing them. I believe that the Continental National Oil and Refining Co. is one of the best companies in the world, with or without the oil certificates, and with it I honestly believe it is the best proposition offered by any company.'"

C. H. Plimmon, Frankfort, Kan., says: "I have just returned home from my visit to the oil fields of Beaumont, Tex., after taking advantage of your free trip offer for the purpose of investigation."

"After going to Galveston, Tex., and meeting the officers of the company and very satisfactorily informing myself as to the management, I went to Beaumont and was there shown the different properties and wells of the company, which greatly exceeded my fondest expectations, and I believe no idea can conceive without seeing the wonders of this oil field."

"I believe that the Continental National Oil and Refining Co. is one of the best companies in the world, and with the free barrel of oil proposition I am certain of it. 'I desire to especially thank the president and secretary for the very courteous treatment I received at their hands, and for the information given by them.'"

THE OIL BUSINESS GETS BETTER DAILY!

No other enterprise will pay anything like good oil stock. The Texas oil fields are spreading—and you cannot help but make a great deal from a good oil investment. Write for prospectus and installment plan at once, and get in time for our August dividend.

It is an opportunity you certainly cannot afford to let pass, and we advise you to lose no time, as stock is being subscribed at a rapid rate and will shortly be entirely subscribed. Address

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL OIL & REFINING COMPANY,

T. B. LEMOIN, Secretary, LEVY BUILDING, - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

N. B.—On your installment plan, if you cannot make payment for any reason, stock will be issued you for the amount you have paid in. You will not lose anything.

INDEX GOLD MINING CO.

... OWN ... FIVE DEVELOPED CLAIMS (NOT PROSPECTS) in San Juan County, Colorado. The RICHEST MINERAL BELT IN THE WORLD.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS. Index Gold Mining Co., Beaumont Investment Co., 221-222 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo. Suite 316 Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

EASIER MONEY NOW EXPECTED

A Brighter Week Is Predicted for St. Louis.

TRANSIT STOCK IS A FEATURE

SHARP ADVANCE IN THIS SECURITY LOOKED FOR.

The prospect of easier money this week is expected to give the early markets a healthier tone, and many look for a more active list the next six days than during these just passed.

Tight money has undoubtedly been the cause of the light transactions in the local securities in the last ten days. Now, however, encouraging news comes from New York, where the banks have just gained \$1,000,000 from the treasury, easing the rate.

Currents are coming west and what the local institutions have been guarding so jealously will be let go to aid in moving the crops. What has perhaps excited most attention to this market during the last week has been its enigmatic course. Ignoring entirely the strongest market in New York for over a year it has simply drifted in an aimless and thoroughly featureless manner.

The traction stocks, however, promise to brighten up considerably from now on. As for street railways there is no reason why past developments should not assure materially better figures for both St. Louis Transit and United Railways. Growing earnings and a brilliant future are surely all that is needed to bring a better and broader market for these stocks from now on.

Investors are again showing predilection for some of the higher grade bonds in this market and further activity is anticipated in this quarter.

Wall street strength should find a deserved reflection in generally bettered quotations.

Transit is confidently expected to profit first and most by the improved conditions. The heat of one house active in traction speculation have it as his opinion that transit common would go by easy stages to a bargain at the present time.

It is then bound to go to 40 and perhaps even to 50, in his prediction. United Railways preferred and the 4s are expected to move with the common.

It is pointed out that the company's extensions are practically complete, sufficient rolling stock has been purchased so that the earnings should show steady, substantial increases. The stock is known to be a bargain at the present time.

The activity in Granite Rimmetale last week preferred and the 4s are expected to go to 32.50 it dropped off, closing weak at 32.00 yesterday.

Coal and Coke holds its own because it is now realized that the property is valuable, being rapidly put into shape for realization of increased profits. Coke is sure to be the front what it takes to be.



WE'VE GOT SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT!

It's easy to thoroughly convince a careful investor that our investment is a good one—there are so many reasons why it is sure to pay. Our proposition is one we want thoroughly understood. We've got something to crow about and want to tell you. We've got property in the Ohio and West Virginia fields, right in the heart of the oil district—where profits have been continuous since 1892. During the month of June, 1920, 7.5 new wells have been completed—and still the oil demand is in excess of the supply. Our prospectus is free—if you want one write for it. We're only offering enough shares to raise the money we need for drilling. These shares are worth \$1.00 par—we offer them NOW at 90c. Write quick—Personal calls and investigation solicited.

KINLOCH OIL CO., Carleton Building, ST. LOUIS. F. D. GILDERLEEVE, President. BENJ. J. KLENE, Secy and Treas.

Douglas, Lacey & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York. DIVIDEND-PAYING MINING, OIL AND SMLTER STOCKS. Large interest, handsome profits. Absolute security to investors. Pamphlets containing latest information on properties mailed on application.

ELLIOTT W. DOUGLAS, Manager, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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We have a very valuable group of properties (secured by our own experts who are in this district) which we can sell for reasonable cash consideration down, balance to be paid for as stock is sold. Can furnish you with full reports and all matter pertaining to the development of your company and disposal of your stock. Title to properties guaranteed.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY. The WESTERN SECURITIES COMPANY. Financial Agents, 84 and 86 LA SALLE ST., Chicago, Ill.

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A \$100 INVESTMENT! BOOKLET sent free to any address. Write for it. Made 14 Per Cent Net in 6 Months. Capital Stock \$50,000, paid in. Surplus, \$14,13. THE FEDERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, 700 CHESTNUT STREET, ST. LOUIS.

FREE. Valuable booklets giving complete, reliable and important information regarding the oil and mining industries, the best companies, inside prices, dividends, etc., showing how large fortunes are easily made from small investments, also details of plan whereby the success of any investment can be made absolutely certain. Do not fail to write for them. A. L. WISNER & CO., 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

LABOR SAVING MACHINE. Does the work of 30 skilled men and does it better. This work now being done by over 35,000 manufacturers by hand. Plants established here and in places all over the world. In fact, two sub-companies will be started in large cities. In small or place machines will be leased. 3000 machines can easily be leased; \$500,000 year's profits in eight months. No experience necessary. Machine used by one becomes necessary to all. If you have large or small sums it will pay you to invest. Agents are invited to investigate. Franklin Investment Co., 1000, 10 and 12 Exchange Place, New York.

FINANCIAL

\$4,200,000

6% GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES

Maturing 1925 to 1931. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in Baltimore and New York. Authorized, \$1,000,000. Issued, \$6,566,439. Certificates are for \$1,000 each in coupon form, and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date on sixty days' notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, Trustee.

The above Certificates are a part of \$6,000,000 issued against 883,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000 feet of commercial timber. \$1,800,000 of this issue have been deposited at private sale or withdrawn for investment. \$568,439 Certificates issued for additional land remain in the Treasury of the Company.

Further issues of Certificates can only be made for payment at cost of a dividend if the acquire, subject to the restrictions in the Deed of Trust, and must be made in series maturing subsequent to those now outstanding.

The Certificates entitle the holder thereof to a beneficial interest in a contract of the Kirby Lumber Company with the Houston Oil Company, which contract has been assigned by the Houston Oil Company to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Timber Certificate holders, and stipulates for the cutting of timber by the Lumber Company in quantities and at prices sufficient to realize during the next ten years about \$20,000,000 in excess of what will be required to retire the \$6,566,439 Timber Certificates principal and interest. In addition to this, the Houston Oil Company has guaranteed the performance of the contract and given its mortgage to the Trustee on all the property which it now owns or which it may hereafter acquire during the life of the Certificates.

All payments under the Contract are to be made direct to the Trustee and will be disbursed by the Trustee for the benefit of Certificate-holders in accordance with the Deed of Trust.

The Charters of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, and of the Kirby Lumber Company, the contracts between said Companies, the guarantees of the Houston Oil Company, the assignment of its timber contract, and the mortgage of its property have been approved by our counsel, Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Circulars containing full information can be obtained from the undersigned, and reports of experts and opinion of counsel can be seen upon application at our New York Office.

WE RECOMMEND THESE CERTIFICATES AS A SAFE INVESTMENT, AND NOW OFFER THE UNBOLD BALANCE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Brown Brothers & Co., NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

Subscriptions will be received by

WHITAKER & COMPANY, 300 North Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOLDEN GATE MINING COMPANY.

J. B. Drury, President. R. M. Fry, Secretary and Treasurer. We advised you to buy "GREAT WESTERN" at FIVE CENTS per share; it is now selling for ONE DOLLAR. You never lose money by taking our advice. We tell you now if you want to get in on the ground floor of a mining proposition that will make you money buy "GOLDEN GATE." The Directory of this Company is composed of some of the leading business men of St. Louis; property located in EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, surrounded by rich dividend-paying mines. We are placing the first block of this stock on the market at FIVE CENTS per share. Par value ONE DOLLAR, fully paid and non-assessable. Buy GOLDEN GATE. T. S. HENDERSON & CO., 306 Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Market letter free.

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Ore, the same character as United Verde. \$1000.00 invested in 1885 in United Verde is now worth \$200,000.00. Buy Columbia Copper Stock now at 75c per share. Send for prospectus. Make checks or drafts payable

JAMES L. CARLISLE, Treasurer, 919 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS.

GOING FAST. St. Louis and Beaumont Transportation Company

Stock is going fast. Buy now while you can get it at 50 Cents per share. It is the best industrial stock on the market today.

We advise our clients to buy this stock—there is no telling how high it will go. For full particulars, prospectus, etc., address

T. S. HENDERSON & CO., 306 Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Phone A 27.

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MODOC CHIEF MINING CO. Quicksilver Mining Co. Quicksilver is indispensable. There is a ready market for it at all times. This company needs money to build a road. Shares are offered at 2c—par value \$1.00. This company will be the largest dividend payer in the world. Write for full particulars to

GEO. O. ROGERS, Rooms 311-312 Continental Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo. 2c PER SHARE 2c PER SHARE

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WEATHER CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE GRAIN SPECULATION

Rains Set In and Rally the Markets From Weakness—Receipts of Wheat Large and Cash Demands Small—Manipulation Not so Much in Evidence—Yesterday's Markets.

BY GEORGE D. L. KELLEY.

The prediction I made in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch in my talk to the trade, that the next decision would be made by the weather, was borne out by the decline of 1/2c in wheat, 1/4c in corn and 1/4c in oats early this past week. There would have been greater declines than these had not the weather bureau turned loose some more of that wet weather brand it had such an extensive stock on hand of a short time ago. As soon as rains broke out the situation the bears began to break out of it, and between the buying and that of cooling bulls, and the weather, there was a rally of 1/2c in wheat, 1/4c in corn and 1/4c in oats. The rally in all grain received the strongest backing, as for manipulation, because of light stocks, and the wet weather preventing wheat from being graded, doubled and tripled the price. As soon as the market began to climb, all strength disappeared, a complete collapse in wheat, corn and oats, the latest on the curb showing declines from the preceding week's final figures of 1/2c in wheat and 1/4c in corn. Manipulation and wet weather are about through working the markets well, how more on a supply and demand basis. This is bearish.

The range of prices for the past week in the regular market was as follows:

Wheat—	High	Low
July	72 1/2	72 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
September	70 1/2	70 1/2
December	70 1/2	70 1/2
March	70 1/2	70 1/2
May	70 1/2	70 1/2
July	70 1/2	70 1/2
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THE GREATEST "KISSING PALM"

Wonderful Plant in Washington Garden.

BELIEVED BY MANY A MYTH FOUND ONLY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Requiring the Most Exact Conditions for Its Life, the Agricultural Department Has Little Hope of Keeping It Alive.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Among the wonders of Washington, and they are numerous, there probably is not to be found today anything more remarkable than a specimen of plant life now in the possession of the department of agriculture and harking in the gray-furled hem of one of the greenhouses of the department on the Mall. This rare and almost priceless curiosity is none other than the famous "kissing palm," or, as scientifically designated, the "Palmetto oscar," and heretofore believed by many to exist only as a myth. That such a wonder should, however, be not to be wondered at when the marvelous nature of the botanical specimen is considered and its extreme rarity taken into account.

The palm derives its name and its scientific value from its wonderful influence over all persons who come within a given radius of it. The influence, as powerful as the strongest magnet, inducing in one perfume, and as subtle as the very ether, is exerted upon any and all finds expression in an irresistible impulse to indulge in kissing, and only by fleeing the presence of the plant can the influence be thrown off. Young men and women, at all middle-aged persons, prosaic married couples and aged people while in the presence of the palm have found themselves enthusiastically, rapturously, ecstatically kissing their companions of the opposite sex, and receiving in return lip imprints none the less saccharinely blissful.

Many of these persons, entirely unaware of the influence exerted upon them, have marveled greatly at their unaccountable actions when once away from the plant, but in many cases has the palm been such that they have found themselves unconsciously straying back to its vicinity, only to find themselves enjoying the oscillatory delights with the same abandon as before.

In a number of cases, where there have been several in the party, a man or woman of especially ardent nature has been known to not confine the lip tribute to any one member of the party, but to kiss all of the opposite sex. One man, it is said, was so far carried away by the influence as to kiss his mother-in-law, and his stranger still returned the salute with wild fervor, and fairly took his breath. This, however, is said to be a very unusual case and the only one so far recorded locally. It is said that the palm has a minimizing factor in their joys never returns. How many engagements and marriages have resulted because of proximity to the plant will never be known, but the number must be a goodly one.

Bar to Influence.
Married people, who have come to look at matters in a less sentimental and more practical light than in their earlier years, have had recalled the joys of courtship and the honeymoon, and through this reminiscence of that happy period, with the love flame alight once again, have gone forth from the warmth of the palm house into the bright sunshine of a better, happier marital existence. Those with hair whitened by the frosts of many winters, who have chafed near the plant, have found its influence just as potent as that of youth. In one instance, a couple of this class, who had been married for nearly half a century, directly traced to the occult influence of the "kissing palm" the fact that they were now, it is quite possible, that they were to be introduced as evidence, and if such a done it will no doubt result in bringing out much that will be of interest to a real scientific value, concerning this remarkable and hitherto little known botanical specimen.

The extraordinary character of the palm is only equaled by its scarcity. It is almost said to be extinct were it not for the fact that at no time in the world's history has it been other than very rare, and perhaps today the number of "kissing palms" in growth is no greater than for centuries.

The existence of the plant has long been a matter of dispute among botanists. No less an authority than Humboldt declared it as he believed that the "kissing palm" was fabulous. Bonpland also shared this belief, and indulged in a bitter controversy with Bonpland, who claimed to have seen specimens of the palm in the South Sea Islands, and there it was that the palm's influence to the extent that he was unable to refrain from embracing and kissing everything but attractive native women standing near.

The writer, Girardin Cambrensis, historian, antiquary, philosopher, theologian and poet, is said to have written a lengthy treatise on the plant, in which he traced the origin of kissing to it. According to Cambrensis, the custom prevailed originally only in a small island in midocean, due west from the coast of Peru. Here, it is said, under the influence of the palm, the intoxicating delights of a kiss were learned by castaway Europeans, who, later, returning to their country, carried the custom with them; the spread thenceforth being rapid and the custom soon becoming general.

Some authorities, notably De Monke and Geyer, have even tried to prove that the kissing of the hand came, as a compliment to the "kissing palm," the styling of the finger side of the hand the palm. However this may be, one thing is now certain, that the peculiar "kissing palm" is indigenous to the Pacific Islands mentioned by Cambrensis. Outside of that of Bonpland, there is no record of any specimen of the plant growing in other parts of the world.

The number of palms in the island to which it is native is very small, and, for a number of reasons, there is little prospect of there ever being any material increase. The quantity of palm berries, the climatic conditions make it extremely improbable that the palm can ever be successfully grown anywhere other than in the Pacific island home. A few feet higher or lower in its relation to sea level determines against its life, while a continued temperature approximating 32 degrees is an absolute necessity. Only by the most patient and persistent experimenting have something like the conditions necessary to the preservation of the palm been procured. Some conditions, however, can only approximate the natural state in which the palm grows, and, therefore, despite the care that is being given and the efforts that are being put forth, it is feared that the "kissing palm" is doomed to the fate of the Pacific palm.

THE GREATEST "KISSING PALM"

Silks, Wash Goods and Dress Goods.

25c French Chiffon, 10c
Century's \$1.00 Black Tulle, 49c
Century's \$1.50 Black Tulle, 69c
Century's \$2.00 Black Tulle, 89c
Century's \$2.50 Black Tulle, 1.09
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Muslins, Gingham and Linens.

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Century's 6c Bleached Muslin, 6c
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WHITE INDIA LINEN.

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Century's Notions.

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Century's \$1 Linen Crash Dress Skirts, 19c.

Century's \$1.25 Laundress' Waists, 25c
Century's \$1.50 Embroidered Waists, 49c
Century's \$1.75 Polka Dot and Flare Skirted Linen Dress, 29c
Century's \$2.00 Percale Wrap-around, trimmed with fancy braid, 49c
Century's \$2.50 Linen Crash or Mercantile Gingham Suits, made with linen jacket and trousers, 99c
Century's \$3.00 Linen Crash or Mercantile Gingham Suits, made with linen jacket and trousers, 1.29
Century's \$3.50 Linen Crash or Mercantile Gingham Suits, made with linen jacket and trousers, 1.49
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Century's \$6.00 Linen Crash or Mercantile Gingham Suits, made with linen jacket and trousers, 2.49
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QUEER, BUT HE LOVES MANKIND

Millionaire Slimmer Will Give All to Charity.

HIS ECCENTRIC PERSONALITY

CAUSED HIM TO GIVE HOME TO MERCY SISTERS.

Then He Took Up Residence in Woodshed, From Which He Will Spend His Money in Doing Good.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WAVERLY, Mo., July 19.—A queer person is Abraham Slimmer, millionaire, bachelor, philanthropist, who moved out of the \$50,000 residence in which he has lived elegantly many years, took up his habitation in his woodshed and turned over his magnificent home to the sisters of mercy to be used for a hospital.

This strange man says he will give away all the rest of his fortune before he dies. This is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and Slimmer is 73 years old, so he will be giving money away pretty rapidly in the next few years. Slimmer's woodshed is an unusually handsome one. It is neatly painted and substantially built, but it would not appeal to a section laborer as a desirable place in which to make his home, and yet this millionaire, with no one dependent upon him, and no descendant to claim his fortune, has chosen to live in his woodshed, to be consistent with his idea of true charity.

An office is being fitted up in the shed. Here he will have a bed on which to sleep, a table on which to write and a few chairs on which to sit. For his meals, he will perhaps go to the house of a friend, or possibly to a restaurant. But more likely he will buy the food in cans, take it to his shed and eat it with little formality.

Slimmer is no novice at the game of charity. He has already become famed about the state—in fact, through the United States. Slimmer has given away his money, and not because he is asked. He has never been known to give to any but the Sisters of Mercy, without asking the recipient to procure a like amount from others. He wants this evidence of good faith, he says.

He Has Already Given \$300,000 Away.

It is estimated Slimmer's gifts have already amounted to \$300,000. He believes that charity that vaunteth itself is not genuine. So there are no authentic statistics of his benefactions.

Personally, Slimmer is as eccentric as his philosophy. He is short, about 5 feet 7 inches, and weighs but 130 pounds. His hair and beard are white, and he wears a broad-brimmed felt hat, of identical style from year to year. On his feet are heavily nailed shoes. In the summer he wears a linen suit with a long linen duster, in winter a ready-made suit. He is a fair, bright, his mouth is firmly set; there is no tenderness in his face. He has by means the typical philanthropic man.

In his habits, he is almost a hermit. He seldom goes out, and when he does, he is usually in the company of the Sisters of Mercy. He has a room in an unostentatious house near the public park. He bought a small and boxed foodstuffs and cooked his meals in his room. The days were spent on an obscure bench in a quiet nook in the park.

He spoke to this quiet, reserved man, and he answers sharply, almost roughly. Solicitors for help and charitable institutions find him a cold host. He makes sarcastic remarks about the enterprise, mixed with philosophy. He will tell the visitor he will see about it, and his caller marks the visit off his list as a failure.

Sometimes a check follows, but seldom. He likes to initiate his charities. He is a hypocrite and decried the Catholic religion. Then he gave up his own home for the Sisters of Mercy. So the priest thinks he does more good than any one in Waverly.

He told the Catholic priest at Waverly he was a hypocrite and decried the Catholic religion. Then he gave up his own home for the Sisters of Mercy. So the priest thinks he does more good than any one in Waverly.

But in all this Abraham Slimmer's business methods were scrupulously honest. He made no enemies. Today he is the most loved citizen of Waverly. There is no man to say Slimmer took a dollar to which he had no title.

Slimmer cares only to help those who cannot help themselves. This is why he makes such large donations to hospitals and homes for the aged. But, most of all, it is Slimmer's greatest delight to find he has reformed another person's system and has induced him, by his own example, to devote his money to truly worthy purposes.

MRS. MEILIG WANTED TO DIE

But Nightwatchman John Murphy Drove Her From the Water Jug in Time.

The vigilance of Night Watchman John Murphy, aged 60 years, of Fourteenth and Mulberry streets, Mrs. Mary Meilig owes her life. Mrs. Meilig, who was about 60 years of age, was found at the bottom of the murky Mississippi. For several days she has been acting strangely. About 6 o'clock yesterday evening she left home, saying she was going down town. She walked to the foot of Ashley street, where she removed her bonnet and a small bag and jumped in. Murphy was about fifty yards away. He called to the woman, but received no answer. Throwing off his hat and coat he rushed into the water and grabbed her. As she was about to go down, Mrs. Meilig appeared stunned when she was asked why she wanted to die. After some minutes she said she just wanted to die, that was all.

She was conveyed her to the City and returned, via Big Four.

FOUR GENERATIONS IN THIS FAMILY



MRS. MARY FINK, GREAT-GRANDMOTHER; MRS. LENA MUELLER, GRANDMOTHER; MRS. KATE HOENGARTEN, MOTHER, AND HER DAUGHTER, KATHIE, IN HER ARMS.

Four generations are represented at present in the household of Charles F. Mueller, a well-known North St. Louis wagon manufacturer who resides at 2107 Van Ness. The representatives of the four generations are Mr. Mueller's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Fink, aged 71 years; his wife, Mrs. Lena Mueller, aged 46 years; his daughter, Mrs. Katie Hoengarten, aged 25 years, and his granddaughter, Irene Hoengarten, aged 5 years.

Mrs. Fink makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Mueller, but Mrs. Hoengarten and her daughter are on a visit to them. Mrs. Hoengarten resides in Saint Louis, Cal., where her husband is engaged in business. There will be a celebration at the Mueller home today in honor of the guests.

PHILIPS WILL NOT GO TO ST. JOE

Gives His Convention Proxy to M. E. Benton.

POLITICIANS ARE SURPRISED

MUCH SPECULATION AS TO COLONEL'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

May Have Been Frightened by Democratic Machine—Report That He Will Make St. Louis His Home.

Dispatches from Carthage to the Post-Dispatch last night state that "Col. Bill Phelps has decided not to attend the Democratic state convention, which opens at St. Joe Tuesday, giving as a reason that his daughter, who is ill in Colorado, needs his attention."

Phelps left Carthage for Denver last night. Before his departure he made the following statement to the Post-Dispatch correspondent: "I am obliged to go back to Colorado at once. I do not attach any importance or significance to the threat you speak of. If any one desires to disfranchise the three thousand Bryan Democrats who elected me, I can be moved by moving to out my proxy, for if I have no right, as a seat in the convention I could not authorize any one to represent me."

"I am sorry I cannot arrange to be at the convention in person, but I have felt all the time that it would be impossible. In regard to the report that he would be a candidate for the Legislature, I would not embarrass my party by being a candidate for office while in the service of a corporation largely interested in legislative matters. I could not serve my client with propriety and the people with honor at the same time. I have never taken both sides of the same case. I leave to other better gifted in the art of deception that difficult task."

The politicians are amused at the vigor with which Col. Phelps is denying the statement that he is going to run for the Legislature. They say the report that Phelps had legislative aspirations was spread by Phelps himself and that a press agent in the person of a Jasper County statesman was detailed to tell the newspapers all about it. Phelps' idea in this getting himself before the public, the wire says, was to serve notice on the Democratic organization that he was still a power in Jasper County and must not be eliminated.

He stated to several friends a week ago that he would go to St. Joe. He was not so certain Friday. And now he is positive he will not be there.

Neither Sam Cook nor any of the other men whom Phelps claims are an injury to the Democratic party are able to account for the lobby Phelps change of front. They assert that Phelps has read the handwriting on the wall and is afraid to face the music.

A report is current in Carthage to the effect that Phelps intends to go to St. Louis or rather make his permanent residence there.

RETAIL GROCERS' CARNIVAL.

C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co.'s Guessing Contest Will Be a Feature.

The retail grocers of St. Louis will hold an exposition and carnival at the Fair Grounds from July 27 to Aug. 3. DeRekre Bros. Roman Carnival Co. will entertain those who visit the pure food show. Mrs. Carrie Blanke is announced to lecture on the opening day. The C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co. will make an attractive exhibit of its product in booth No. 76. It will display there a 10-pound can of its Pure Blend coffee and 10 prizes will be awarded in a guessing contest as to the number of beans in the can. The contest will be held in the evening. The prizes will be distributed. All the retail grocers are taking a lively interest in the carnival, which promises to be an exceptionally novel and entertaining. The proceeds of the carnival will be used in trying to secure the enactment of a garishment law by the next legislature.

SANTOS DUMONT'S AIRSHIP READY

Frail Craft Is Prepared for Aeronaut's Coming.

HE SAILED LAST THURSDAY

EXPECTED TO GIVE EXHIBITION SOON AFTER ARRIVAL.

Visitors to Brighton Beach Are Convinced, After Viewing His Quaker Machine, That the Young Brazilian Is Very Daring.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Santos Dumont's air ship, No. 6, which the young Brazilian aeronaut used when he traversed the air about the Eiffel tower, was put together today, and, on special invitation of Secretary George Francis Kerr of the Aero Club of America, a few men and women went to Brighton Beach to inspect the queer craft. Santos Dumont's daring is realized when this fragile frame is observed. It is of seasoned cypress, bolted with aluminum clamps and sufficient to support a man and his machine. It is pointed sharply at the forward end, is held together by 13 sets of bolted cypress braces, and, at the third set, an upright basket is placed. Before the basket is a unique guiding wheel which is attached to the propeller and to the steering gear.

Abaft the basket 30 feet is a very light but powerful gasoline engine and motor. This was only a few hundred pounds, but it has a capacity of 25 horsepower. Above it is a cooled heat radiator, which absorbs the excessive heat generated by the constant explosions of gasoline. Were it not for this, the big gas bag would be in danger.

The balloon is cigar-shaped and is 115 feet in length, with a diameter of nearly 30 feet. It is made of a specially prepared silk, light yellow in color and of phenomenal toughness and lightness.

It is divided into three compartments, the divisions being made of silk through which gas can permeate slowly. The benefit of this construction lies in the fact that the inflation will be uniform and the ship will float horizontally.

Gerome Daston, one of the most famous aeronauts in France and Dumont's most trusted assistant, said:

"Santos-Dumont called to me that he would sail from France on July 17, and so the craft was ready to start on its voyage. The ship will probably make a flight soon after his arrival."

Traveling Man Hurt in Row

Harry Miner Sustained Severe Scalp Wound and Dislocated Shoulder as Result of Quarrel.

As a result of a quarrel with William Edwards of 583 Cabanne avenue in front of 602 Washington avenue yesterday evening, Harry Miner, a traveling salesman of Kansas City is at the City Hospital, suffering from a dislocated shoulder and a severe scalp wound.

Edwards, Miner and the latter's brother Charles, together with a man named Collins were in the Excelsior buffet during the afternoon.

They were there for some time when an argument ensued between Charles Miner and Edwards. The latter is said to have called Miner a "dick," and added, "but your brother Harry is all right."

Charles Miner called his brother aside and told him that he had been insulted. A challenge issued to Edwards to step outside was accepted, and as he was going to the door, he struck Miner on the neck with his umbrella.

Edwards, who had rushed forward, struck the stone curbing.

It was a case, said the injured man, of the "Post Office" for many years. It was a case, said the injured man, of the "Post Office" for many years.

Edwards and Miner were later released on bond furnished by J. T. Collins of 714 South Fourth street.

KING'S DAUGHTERS AT PIASA

Day 7 voted to the Order at Chautauqua Assembly Was Replete With Elevating Features.

Yesterday was King's Daughters' day at the Piasa Bluffs Chautauqua. At 11 o'clock an address was delivered by Mrs. Grace Boynton Logan, state secretary of the King's Daughters and Sons. Her subject was "The Meaning of the Order to the Individual."

At 2 o'clock an address was delivered by Miss Clara More Lense of Chicago on "Our Order as a Religious Institution."

At 4 o'clock there was a King's Daughters' Round Table.

The Sunday-school will meet at 9:30 this morning under the superintendency of T. H. Perrin. Rev. Eugene May will preach at 11 o'clock. There will be a vesper service at 7 o'clock.

Dr. May will deliver his last lecture Monday afternoon. His subject will be "With a Rowboat on the Rhine." Monday evening an illustrated scientific lecture, "World Builders," will be given by Prof. H. W. Richards.

Mover Sold Furniture.

Owner Now Sues Storage Company for Value of the Goods.

Edward Buford brought suit in the city court at East St. Louis yesterday against the Gerold Moving and Storage Co. for \$150.

May 13 Charles Vaughn was moving the furniture of Buford. Night came on before the work was done and Buford told Vaughn to take care of the partial load of furniture until morning. Vaughn drove away from the house and did not return. Buford found that he had sold it to the Gerold company.

Vaughn was arrested and was fined \$25 and sent to jail for thirty days. A \$300 bond was required for his release.

WHO DOES NOT LOVE The Angel Child

DRAWN BY KATE CAREW

FOR THE

... Sunday Post-Dispatch ...

There are other old and valued friends in the comic section who will be with you

NEXT SUNDAY

MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE AND HIS GRANDPA, CHOLLY AND GAWGE, EASY PAPA AND PROF. OTTO HAVE NEW AND STARTLING ADVENTURES.

Two daring St. Louisans ascended a volcano and inspected its crater.

Their story and photographs taken on the spot will appear in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Spending \$4,000,000 of Uncle Sam's money. Photographs will show just how a commission has prepared to place this sum. See the next Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The Most Novel Sermon Ever Preached From a Pulpit.

The First Picture Ever Printed of Japan's Heir Presumptive.

The Transmission of Thought Photographed During Actual Experiments

IN THE NEXT SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WIFE TOOK POISON

AFTER GUEST LEFT TO RETIRE MONDAY

DEPARTURE OF MRS. GROSGRAB'S NIECE WORRIED HER.

DIED AT THE CITY HOSPITAL

Her Husband Took Her Threat of Suicide as a Mere Joke.

Mrs. Rebecca Grosgrab, aged 22 years of 1409 North Seventh street, swallowed carbolic acid with suicidal intent at her home yesterday afternoon. She died in the reception room at the City Hospital.

Mr. Grosgrab said that his wife had been despondent several days. Recently her niece came to St. Louis to visit her. The niece left yesterday morning. Her departure seemed to worry Mrs. Grosgrab. Who told her husband she was likely to do something to herself.

Mr. Grosgrab laughed at her, thinking she was merely joking.

Mrs. Grosgrab secured the acid at a near-by drug store.

GAYNOR-GREENE CASE DELAYED

Quebec Judge Will Decide Two Weeks Hence, He Says.

QUEBEC, July 19.—Colonel Gaynor and Captain Greene, the two American contractors who are wanted in Savannah, Ga., for alleged frauds in government harbor work, were given another respite of two weeks by Judge Caron in the superior court today.

Judge Caron heard arguments by counsel for the United States government and for the prisoners on writs of habeas corpus issued at the request of the prisoners' legal advisers.

When the lawyers had presented their cases Judge Caron announced that he would hand down a decision in about two weeks. He remanded the prisoners back to the custody of the sheriff. Gaynor and Greene occupy luxurious quarters at the Chateau Frontenac, where they are guarded by detachments of the Canadian mounted police.

He said the writs be vacated, the extradition proceedings will be heard on their merits in Quebec.

SOLDIERS DEMOLISHED HOUSE.

Wanted Revenge for Fatal Stabbing of Comrade There.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 19.—About 1000 soldiers surrounded a house on Main street tonight and demolished the doors, windows and furniture. This was done in revenge for the fatal stabbing of Earl Loucks, a member of Company F, Sixth Cavalry, by a negro in the resort. Nothing but the walls and roof of the building were left standing. The negroes in the house were panic-stricken, and there was a wild exodus.

One Killed in Wreck.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., July 19.—One man was killed and six badly injured in a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad at East-States Corners. The train killed was Edward Murphy of Mahanostown, engineer of the northbound train.

Mail Carrier Arrested.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 19.—Joseph Watkins, 35, was killed and six badly injured in a collision on the Missouri Pacific at East-States Corners. The train killed was Edward Murphy of Mahanostown, engineer of the northbound train.

Archbishop Feehan's Estate.

Chicago Prelate Left \$120,000, Over Half Being Insurance.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The late Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan left an estate of over \$120,000, which, under the terms of his last will, drawn May 10 last, is distributed among the members of his family and those institutions which for years have been his special care. The entire estate is in personal property and over half of it is life insurance.

It is stated by those cognizant of the personal affairs of the testator that the estate would have been much larger had the archbishop collected in its entirety the \$50,000 a year, to which he was entitled from the Federal Reserve Bank, which he had secured by his will, to remain undistributed and that the will which makes no reference to these arrears, cancels them.

EUCHRE ON COLLEGE CAMPUS.

Affair Will Be Under Auspices of Emerald Council, K. of F. M.

Emerald Council, No. 10, Knights of Father Mathew, will give a lawn euchre Wednesday evening, July 23, on the campus at the Christian Brothers' College.

One of the features will be an exhibition drill by the reorganized Emerald Eucres, under the leadership of Capt. Andrew McHugh and Thomas L. O'Keefe.

Tickets for the affair may be obtained from any member of Emerald Council.

Married.

GOETTLER-RESIDENTS-ON Thursday, July 17, at St. Charles, Mo., Emma J. Biedenstein to Mr. J. A. Goettler. No cards.

Deaths.

BEHRENS-At 4:30 o'clock p. m. Saturday, July 19, 1902, Ella B. Behrens, beloved wife of Henry J. Behrens (nee Lynn), aged 60 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Funeral Tuesday, July 22, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 2212 North Broadway street. Relatives and friends invited.

BOHLMANN-On Friday, July 18, at 5:30 p. m., after a brief illness, Mrs. Charlotte Bohlmann (nee Pollmann), beloved wife of Henry O. Bohlmann and mother of Ida and W. A. Bohlmann, aged 73 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, July 20, at 2 p. m., from the family residence, 3520 Lee avenue.

CONRAD-Entered into rest on Saturday, July 19, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., Bertha Conrad (nee Hild), dear mother of M. P. Hild and mother-in-law of Mary Conrad (nee Dettweiler), and our grandmother, after a lingering illness, at the age of 69 years 3 months 1 day.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 22, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., from residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Conrad, 2201 St. Charles street, to St. Joseph's church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

Deceased was a member of St. Ann's Sodality. Carle (Ill.) papers please copy.

RUHLAND-Mrs. Emma Ruhlman, beloved wife of Jacob Ruhlman, and our dear mother, after a lingering illness, at 5 p. m., at 52 years and 8 months.

Interment Monday, 2 p. m., from funeral home of Clem Wick, 400 Prospect street, at 2 p. m., to St. Charles church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

SMITH-On Saturday, July 19, at 5 a. m., Richard Smith, beloved husband of Mary Smith (nee Walsi) and father of James, Desmond, Mary, Michael, Joseph, Frank and Katie Smith.

Funeral from family residence, 2134 La Salle street, on Monday, July 21, at 2 p. m., to Holy Name church, thence to Calvary cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

TUTTON-On Saturday, July 19, at 8:30 p. m., after short illness, William Tutton, formerly beloved husband of Mary Tutton, nee Lewis, aged 43 years 9 months and 4 days.

Funeral will take place from family residence, 2212 North Broadway street, on Sunday, July 20, at 2 p. m.

Deceased was a member of St. Ann's Sodality. Carle (Ill.) papers please copy.

"GREATEST MAN IN MY EMPIRE"

Kaiser Wilhelm's Tribute to
Herr Ballin.

THE MORGAN OF GERMANY
PROGRESSIVE METHODS AND
FAR-SEEING EYE.

At 47 He Is the Head of One of the
Greatest Steamship Companies in
the World and Stands at the
Emperor's Right Hand.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
HAMBURG, July 29.—Herr Albert Ballin,
General Director of the Hamburg-American
Packet Company, "The J. Pierpont
Morgan of Germany," whom his sovereign
has called "The greatest man in my em-
pire," has saved his country from disas-
trous competition.

Herr Ballin is younger than Mr. Morgan.
He is 47 years old, and at the head of one
of the largest steamship companies in the
world and a leader of industrial and com-
mercial Germany he is recognized as the
most prominent business representative of
his country. His progressive methods and
far-seeing business eye have promoted him
to the front rank of the world's captains
of trade.

"A mere business man, without titles of
nobility," as he and other industrial lead-
ers recently introduced into court life
have been referred to by old German aris-
tocracy, Herr Ballin stands at the Empe-
ror's right hand.

It is through this self-made financier's
knowledge and grasp especially of Ameri-
can business methods that the Kaiser
Wilhelm is absorbing his lessons from this
country—learning the "things Americans
do better than others," and making them
his own.

Acted as Leader
of the Race.

Hence, Herr Ballin, who was chiefly in-
strumental on the German side in bring-
ing about the working agreement on which
the great marine enterprises of the Father-
land are to work hereafter in harmony
with the Morgan shipping combination,
has acted as the leader of the race. He
who in more respects than any other of
his countrymen resembles Mr. Morgan, has
just presented the foremost man in Ameri-
ca, in commerce, to the Emperor and to
everybody else in Germany worth know-
ing.

This man of affairs, this "democratic
pillar of the Fatherland," was a poor boy,
but his father gave him a good education.
In the gymnasium he acquired all that he
could turn to use as the future promoter
of German shipping interests and manu-
facture. He became an immigrant ticket
agent, thus beginning at the lowest rung of
the shipping business. But he mastered
quickly and with wonderful power of gen-
eralization each detail until he rose to the
head of a department. He was already
rich and prominently connected with other
enterprises when 20 years ago he was made
director of the Hamburg-American line.
His English, Herr Ballin knows as well
as his German. He also speaks French.
Until two years ago the "Morgan of Ger-
many" had never been in France and
boasted of it. It was not until a national
antipathy that made him keep away
from France, but that he prided himself
upon the fact that he was a native of
showing all Europe the way in marine en-
gineering and naval architecture, and he
did not have to go to his next-door neighbor
to learn.

Forced to Smash Idol
of Patriotic Vanity.

When Herr Ballin was sent as a dele-
gate of German shipping interests to the
Paris Exposition of 1900, he found it nec-
essary to smash this idol of patriotic vani-
ty. He had to go to Paris. He cared not-
ing for horses or dogs and little for van-
ity, excepting the cruising yacht of his line,
which is an extraordinary model of art. He
is loyal devoted to the schools of art of his
own country. His princely mansion is
finely set in the Elbe straits. He has a char-
ming wife and one young daughter.

"Herr Ballin is uneducated as an enter-
tainer," said a man who has been his
guest in the Elbe straits. "He is fond of
a good story. He is one of the finest men
that ever walked the earth. In business
he is a genius. While the Hamburg-
American line is Herr Ballin's first love,
he is interested in other things. His in-
terests of national importance. He is now
one of the richest men in Germany."
"All broad shoulders well set up, this
leader in the world's affairs shows in phy-
sical and carriage military schooling and
powers of endurance. His aspect
shows promise, decisiveness, a faculty
for generalship and a keen eye for the
center of things, nervous energy, a great
mind and tenacity of purpose. His per-
sonal initiative has pushed German ship-
ping to the most remote parts of the map.
His genius mainly has prompted the de-
velopment of Hamburg, its former
commercial rank; he has found an outlet
for Germany's surplus capital at the head
of sufficient capital to insure con-
fidence in his matured plan; he has in-
spired the looms and the artisans of Ger-
many, and made the nation's shipping in-
dustries so prosperous that English, and
indeed American shipyards, have been
called to help out.

He Knows the
American Mind.

No subject has he studied more closely
than America. He knows the American mind
he recognizes the economic needs of that
country. That he is bold is proved by his
idea in projecting the Deutschland which
is a monument to German shipyards, has done
as much to advertise the progress of
engineering under his own flag, promote
patriotism at home and maintain cordiality
between two countries as would have a
railroad connecting the two lands.
Keeping his eyes and his direction, he has
thrown out his lines to the West Indies,
Central and South America, to Southern
Russia and China. He has circled the
globe.

Herr Ballin is destined to be better known
by reason of his association with Mr. Mor-
gan and the liberal spirit toward his
country he has shown in discussing the
Morgan steamship merger.

ROYALTY EATS SWEET CAKES

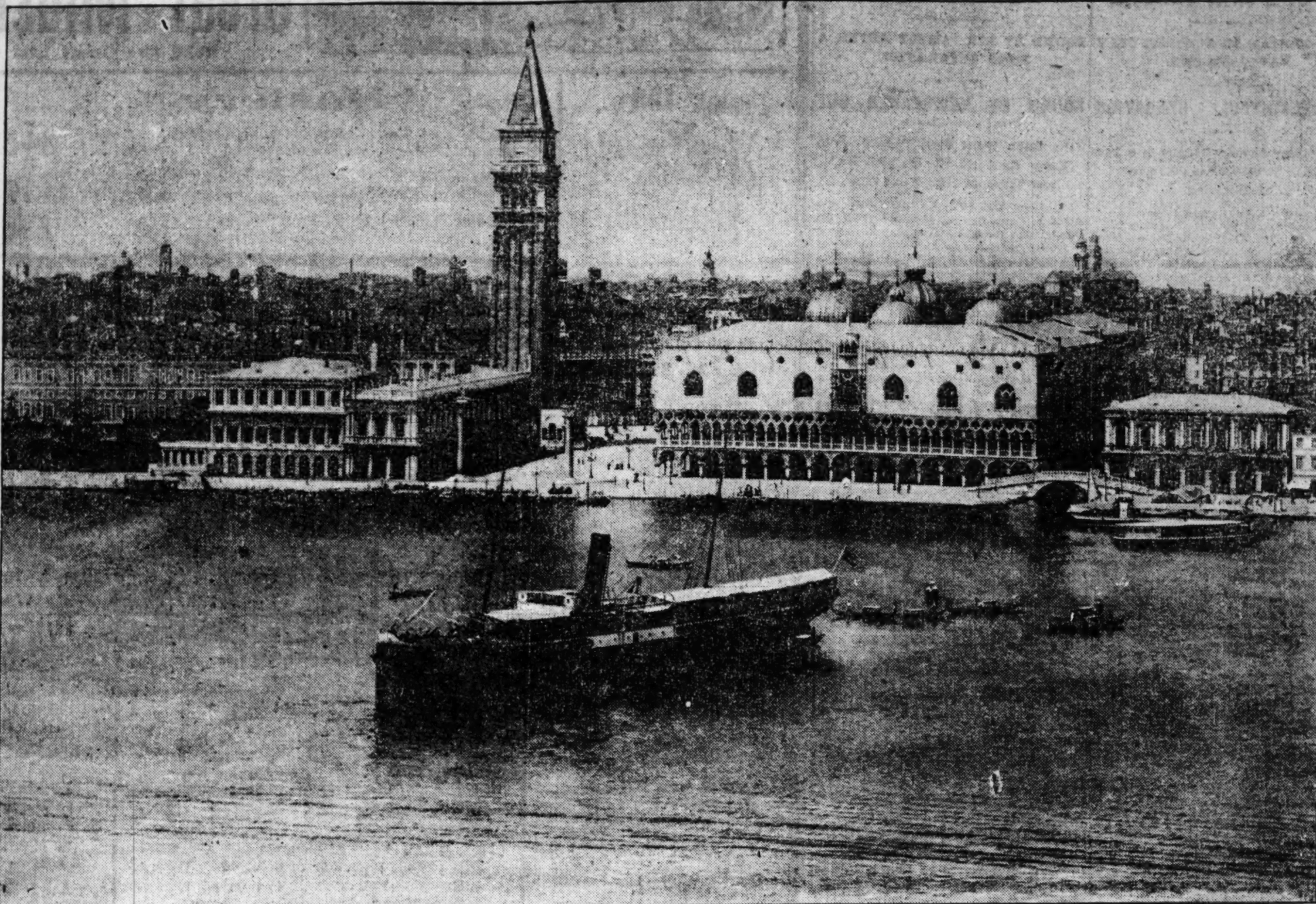
King of Italy Seldom Touches Wine,
His Table Drink Being Ger-
man Mineral Water.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, July 28.—While the King of
Italy was passing through Germany on his
way to Russia to visit the Czar, he was
actively engaged in telegraphing and writ-
ing to his friends. He would open a win-
dow of the state car, attract the attention
of a station master as the train passed by,
and filling out his waiting list of guests.
Two messages were to the Kaiser, one
written on entering Germany, the other on
leaving.

The King's mode of life in his train was
of the simplest and most unassuming. He is
a great eater of cakes and fancy bread of
every description, and his chief cook has a
reputation for confectionery. The King set
out touches wine, his chief drink being two
German mineral waters, Gerolstein and
"Seltzer."

RUIN OF THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S PRESAGES FALL OF BEAUTIFUL VENICE

A VIEW OF VENICE WITH THE CAMPANILE STANDING FORTH IN BOLD RELIEF



City's Foundations Are Sink-
ing and Sooner or Later
the Collapse Must Come,
Says Prof. Wagner—\$1-
000,000 to Save Threat-
ened Edifices.

Prof. Holmes Smith of the
Architectural Department
of Washington University
St. Louis Tells of the
Beauties of the Shattered
Pile.

(Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.)
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, July 29.—The destruction of the
Campanile at Venice is regarded by travel-
ers as the greatest calamity since the ir-
remediable national calamity.
The alarming prediction of Prof. Wagner
of Vienna, one of the greatest building
experts living, in intensifying the dismay
already occasioned. Prof. Wagner says:
"How featureless now the beautiful square
of St. Mark's! The Campanile, which was
the pride of the city, is now a ruin. It
is in my opinion, the whole of Venice is
doomed to destruction. The foundation on
which the city is built has deteriorated.
The piles are becoming rotten and can no
longer support the immense weight above.
The oscillations and sinking, which have
been remarked for many years, had their
effect on the buildings, and have neces-
sitated continual repairs and restorations.
The Doge's palace was thoroughly re-
stored only a few years ago. Whenever I
have been in Venice, in the last 30 years,
I have seen architects and masons busy at
their work."

The Globe publishes this singularly graph-
ic description of the collapse of the his-
toric bellry:
"The golden angel which surmounted the
tower fell with its head on the steps of the
central door of St. Mark's, as if seeking
sanctuary. It was as if the spirit of the
thousand-year-old guardian of the republic
of Venice had fled upward, leaving its
corpse on the ground below."

"Suddenly a stream of dust poured out
of a gaping crack, which gave enough
warning for all to flee."
"Then the walls bulged out beyond the
cracks and then the upper half of the
tower slid downward slowly and gently, as
if anxious to do as little harm as possible,
then slightly turned upon itself, when with
a roar and a tremor as of an earthquake
the lower part expanded and the upper
part, with its pure white marble crown,
precipitated itself into the center and was
swallowed up in the lower part as in a tomb."

An international committee is being
formed to raise \$1,000,000 to be expended in
preserving other threatened Venetian ed-
ifices.

Prof. Holmes Smith, who is connected
with the new department of architecture of
Washington University, St. Louis, and who
has made personal study of the campanile
of St. Mark's, was interviewed by the
Post-Dispatch. Prof. Smith said:

A few days ago the artistic world was
startled by the announcement that one of
our most conspicuous landmarks of art and
history had crumbled into ruins. Founded
in the ninth century, the bell tower of
St. Mark's had overlooked the varied life
of Venice for more than a thousand years.
Born in adversity, amidst surroundings
of the bleakest sort, Venice had arisen to
the position of a world power; had held
away over an empire; had yielded her
power to superior forces; had been shod-
dily degraded and neglected; during the
past half century, fallen into loving
hands who, through the earnest soli-
citations of John Ruskin, had begun to
arrest the progress of decay; and all these
changes had taken place at the foot of
the great silent sentinel of St. Mark's



THE LINDELL PAVILION AT FOREST PARK. IT BEARS A STRIK-
ING RESEMBLANCE IN ITS ARCHITECTURAL STYLE TO THE
NOW RUINED CAMPANILE.

square, which now lies a heap of crum-
bled brick and fractured marble at the
very threshold of its own church.
How featureless now the beautiful square
of St. Mark's! The Campanile, which was
the pride of the city, is now a ruin. It
is in my opinion, the whole of Venice is
doomed to destruction. The foundation on
which the city is built has deteriorated.
The piles are becoming rotten and can no
longer support the immense weight above.
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arrest the progress of decay; and all these
changes had taken place at the foot of
the great silent sentinel of St. Mark's

BOOKMAKERS SAY \$40,000 IS GONE

Declare Their Safe Deposit
Boxes Were Looted.

SIX MEN COMPLAIN OF LOSS

TREASURER OF CONCERN DOES
NOT BELIEVE ROBBERY
CHARGE.

There Were No Scratches on Boxes and
the Locks Had Apparently Not
Been Tinkered With, It
Is Said.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—There is a way
to beat the bookmakers after all.
Some one found it out and looted their
strong box, the Masonic Temple deposit
vaults.

Losses aggregating \$40,000 are claimed.
The bookmakers and the sums lost are:
Geo. Ross, \$15,382; J. M. Murphy, \$250; Ed
Sturgeon, \$200; H. Laudeman, \$470; "Doc"
Ridley, \$300; "Bud" White, \$400.

These men use what are called night boxes
and have so used them for years. They
arrive at the vaults from the racetrack
about 6 p. m. Each box has three keys,
two for the depositor and a key to the
outside door of the box, which is carried
by a night watchman. The watchman has
no key to the inner door of the boxes.

When the bookmakers appeared today
to transfer their capital to the race track
there was no capital to transfer. J. B.
Norval, cashier for Murphy, was the first
man to discover the vacancy. He un-
der the lock of the vault, now converted
into a billiard room, he found the roll of
bills and the certificates of deposit.
Instead, he says, the box was empty.

It is interesting to note that from the ac-
tivity of the foundations, the tower had long
been acquired a slight lean in a northeas-
terly direction, which was the direction in
which it fell.

Thirteen thousand tons is the calculated
weight of the whole, and considering the
enormous mass of masonry, which reached
to a total height of three hundred and twen-
ty-two feet, the damage done, as related in
the brief telegraphic dispatches was re-
markably small. This is to be attributed to
the fact that it was an isolated structure,
and that it fell away from the nearest
building—the old library, now converted
into a royal palace—and in an easterly or
northeasterly direction. Moreover it cannot
have fallen at length, but must have sunk
in a heap, mainly upon its own foundations.

Otherwise, the damage done, as related in
the brief telegraphic dispatches was re-
markably small. This is to be attributed to
the fact that it was an isolated structure,
and that it fell away from the nearest
building—the old library, now converted
into a royal palace—and in an easterly or
northeasterly direction. Moreover it cannot
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It is interesting to note that from the ac-
tivity of the foundations, the tower had long
been acquired a slight lean in a northeas-
terly direction, which was the direction in
which it fell.

The grave question of the causes which
led to the collapse of this famous art trea-
sure can only be determined by those who
have all the requisite data at their dispo-
sal.

The opportunities for a thorough exami-
nation of the foundations of Venice were
probably never so good, during the past five
hundred years, as those made available by
the recent catastrophe. Let us hope that
the result of the investigation will show
the cause to be a slight lean in a northeas-
terly direction, which was the direction in
which it fell.

Let us recall a picture of the fallen monu-
ment, rising from the pavement
of the piazza and rising to a sheer
height of 135 feet the simple brick work
with plain wall pilasters, and at last in a
simple wall arcade with scallop shell terra-
cotta ornament above this, to relieve
what would otherwise be a monotonous, the
tower breaks out into an exquisite arrange-
ment of cornice, loggia, balustrade, attic
and pyramidal roof, all of white or light-
colored marble, and surmounted by a
weather vane in the form of an angel of
wood covered with beaten copper.

On each face of the attic are painted pic-
tures of Venice and the Lion of St. Mark.
The pyramidal roof and the rest of this
upper structure are all of marble carved
and gilded. The roof itself has marble carv-
ings and a copper covering, laid over
wood, which is painted to resemble marble.
The delicate green color of the roof is due
to the weathering of the copper sheathing.
The tower is surmounted by a weather vane
in the form of an angel of wood covered
with beaten copper.

MAYOR FAVORS CITY BRIDGE

Thinks Financial Question
Should Be Thoroughly
Investigated.

SHOULD BE PROFIT TO CITY

DOES NOT APPROVE BOND ISSUE
OTHERWISE.

Must Be Shown First, He Says, That
Project Pays the Municipality
More Than Any Other
Investment.

Mayor Wells, when asked Saturday for
an expression of opinion on the proposition
that the city build and control the
third bridge to East St. Louis, said:

"I see no objection to such a plan. The
city could own and operate the bridge suc-
cessfully, no doubt. The one thing to be
considered is the financial feature."

"It would hardly be advisable to issue
bonds for several million dollars to build
a bridge unless it could be shown that the
bridge would be a better investment for the
city than the investment of the same
amount of money for other public pur-
poses."

"But that is a matter that cannot be set-
tled offhand. It is a big project and would
necessitate careful study."

"If it can be shown that a bond issue
for bridge purposes would be the best
thing for the city—would bring better re-
turns than other investments and would
not interfere with other needed improve-
ments, then I would favor the project."

SHEEDY'S BIGGEST LOSING.
Drops Heavily in a Poker Game in
Paris, It Is Reported.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 29.—"Pat" Sheedy, who is
now here, has just lost the heaviest sum of
his career. It is said, at poker, his partner
being an Australian named Henning. Wit-
nesses of the game say it was the first time
they ever saw Sheedy lose his temper, but
his losses were so stiff that he finally ex-
ploded in a great rage because he played ten
more games at \$100 limit, trusting "Pat" to
pay his eventual losses when the banks
opened.

SAVED HER FROM SUICIDE
Now a Young American Has Made the
Beautiful Parisienne His
Bride.

PARIS, July 29.—Henry Jerome, a young
American physician who four weeks ago
saved a would-be suicide, Jeanette Des-
vov, a beautiful Parisienne, who was
about to throw herself from the top of the
Eiffel tower, has just been married to
the girl yesterday. Dr. Jerome alone, out
of several spectators, had the pluck to
plunge after her when she jumped from a
bridge. He was compelled to overcome her
desperate resistance before he could lift her
from a boat which went to the rescue.

When Charles left home he wanted to
get a nice, respectable job. He put on a
span clean pair of white duck pants and
shoes and a blue and white striped shirt
waist. Charles's mother is rejoiced at the
return of her boy.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS
Powerful exhaust wheels and rotary fans
make the Delicatessen Lunch Rooms com-
fortable.

MOSQUITOES CAUSE MUNICIPAL POW

Councilman Hodges Incensed
at Assistant Health
Commissioner

OVER PLAN TO FIGHT INSECTS

APPROPRIATION FOR COAL OIL
THE CAUSE.

Report Was Published That Mr.
Francis Had Refused to Use Money
for Purpose It Was Raised—
He Says He Did Not.

Councilman Wm. R. Hodges was indig-
nant when he read in a morning paper that
Assistant Health Commissioner Francis an-
nounced that he would not inaugurate a
fight against mosquitoes with the money
appropriated by the Municipal Assembly
for the purchase of coal oil.

Capt. Hodges secured the insertion of an
extra \$500 for this specific purpose in the
health department appropriation bill after
frict discussing the matter with Health
Commissioner Starkloff.

"I consider it a piece of brazen impu-
dence on the part of this subordinate of
the health department to announce that he
will defeat the will of the Municipal As-
sembly in this matter," said Capt. Hodges
Saturday morning.

"The money was appropriated for a spe-
cific purpose. It was appropriated to buy
coal oil to aid in the suppression of mos-
quito-breeding by placing the coal oil on
stagnant ponds. And that's exactly what
it will be used for. If it isn't the health
commissioner and his assistant will hear
from me."

"It is a scientific fact that has been dem-
onstrated that the use of coal oil in such
fashion will effectively destroy the larvae
of mosquitoes. But even if it wasn't, no
subordinate of the health department has
any right to announce that the money will
not be used for the purpose which the
Council directs. The Board of Health will
take this matter up and direct Mr. Fran-
cis what to do in the matter, if he fails
to do so without such order."

Will Do as Board
of Health Directs.

Mr. Francis stated to the Post-Dispatch
Saturday morning that there was no dis-
position on his part to antagonize the mu-
nicipal assembly and that he had not
made an official announcement that he
would not use the coal oil.

"Somebody asked me about the matter
when I was busy and he may have under-
stood me to say that, but I didn't," said
the assistant health commissioner. "I
will not put any coal oil on ponds, though,
of my own accord. I will be governed en-
tirely by what the health commissioners
and the board of health direct. So far, I
have not been ordered to use any of the
coal oil."

Dr. Starkloff was not at his office Sat-
urday morning and his subordinates did
not know what action he intended to take
with reference to the coal oil appropri-
ation.

In the published statement which aroused
Capt. Hodges' ire Mr. Francis was quoted
as saying that the coal oil could not be
put on the ponds because there was no
appropriation to pay for the use of the
laborers to do it. Mr. Hodges denounced
this assertion as "childish" and said there
were plenty of men drawing salaries from
the health department with plenty of time
to do the work.

MARGARET AYER MAY BE SUED

Made an Oral Agreement to Sing in
Paris, but Refuses to Sign
a Contract.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 29.—Margaret Ayer, whose
mezzo-soprano voice has been the wonder
of the past season, is confronted with the
prospect of a lawsuit with the manage-
ment of the National Opera Comique. It
seems that she agreed, on beauty and
fashions, objecting vigorously, the young
lady finally refused to sign a contract.
Manager Carre now argues that an oral
agreement is binding. Margaret intends to
sue for breach of contract. She sang lately
at parties given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mrs. Harry Lehr and Mrs. Astor, who now
invite her to join them at Newport.

CAINE, VIOLA ALLEN, MASCAGNI
Three Famous Persons Meet at a Lit-
tle Private Dinner to
the Actress.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, July 29.—Halle Caine gave a din-
ner yesterday in honor of Viola Allen, after
which Signor Mascagni, the famous com-
poser, played the incidental music he had
composed for the dramatization of "The
Eternal City."

The actress and the author will remain
here for a fortnight to confer in regard to
the staging of the play.

ASYLUM CONTRACTS CLOSED.
New Institution at Farmington, Mo.,
May Be Opened in August.

The board of commissioners of State Hospi-
tal No. 4 for the Insane at Farmington,
Mo., met at the Laclede Hotel Saturday
morning to close the contracts and approve
the bond of George E. Matthews of West
 Plains.

The contracts for a fireproof disturber
ward building, storeroom and refrigerat-
ing building, aggregating \$44,475.85.
The new institution is rapidly nearing
completion and will shortly be ready
to receive patients. It is one of the best
and most modern institutions of its kind in
this country.

The members of the board are Hon. J.
D. Allen, president; Hon. J. M. Wells, sec-
retary; Judge James F. Green, and M. H.
Hohenschild, architect.

Your Watch Should Be Clean
And oiled every 10 or 15 months.
Best results. Consult expert watch-
maker for free at little cost.
J. M. WALKER
20 Broadway,
New York.

POPE ANGRY AT THE CARDINALS

Displeased With Conduct of Taft Negotiations.

LEANS TO AMERICAN SIDE

REPORT THAT HE HAS ANNULLED COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.

This Justifies the Hope at Washington That an Agreement Will Yet Be Reached to Remove the Philippine Priests.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU, 240 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The statement that comes by way of London that the pope is displeased at the way the commission of cardinals conducted the negotiations with Gov. Taft in the matter of the Priests, is accepted here as being accurate.

Before Gov. Taft went to Rome the administration felt absolutely assured that the pope viewed with favor the proposals of the United States for the removal of the disposition of the Priests and lands of the Priests themselves. In fact, the administration authorities were supremely confident that the Vatican would readily enter into an agreement along the lines desired by this government.

These assurances were based upon information which it was believed came almost directly from the pope. Had the slightest suspicion been entertained that the negotiations would have resulted in a deadlock, as they have, the Taft Commission would never have been sent to Italy. The statement in London dispatches that the pope has annulled the procedure of the Cardinals' Committee and has dissolved the commission, which is believed here to be thoroughly reliable, justifies the confidence that was first entertained and gives the administration renewed hope that an agreement may be reached by which the Priests will be voluntarily withdrawn from the Philippines.

FAILURE SO FAR.

As the matter stands now, Gov. Taft has failed in the accomplishment of the mission on which he was sent. The governor's friends placed the blame for the failure, if it is to be lodged on this side of the Atlantic, with the secretary of war, who prepared the instructions framing the basis of negotiations, and along the lines of which Gov. Taft acted.

The governor adhered almost strictly to directions from Washington, presenting all the propositions as suggested by the secretary of war.

His original instructions advised him specifically as to the terms which he was to accede to the American proposals. Gov. Taft advised the Cardinals, who sent additional instructions to meet the new conditions, and when Gov. Taft called the final reply to the Cardinals, he sent him what practically amounted to an ultimatum.

This the governor presented and now awaits a move on the part of the church authorities. He has insisted on the basis of waiting within the week, and will make no further advance until the matter is settled. Root, of course, conferred with the president in the matter of instructions to Taft, the last note being sent to the Cardinals and approved by the President before it was sent to Rome.

WHERE THE HITCH CAME.

The hitch came when Gov. Taft insisted that the Priests be recalled from the Philippines. It was urged that they constituted a disturbing element, but assurances were given that it was not a matter of racial or religious reasons that their removal was desired, but political and social.

The Cardinals committee would not assent to this request. They remained firm throughout, and the United States remained as firm in their insistence, hence the break off.

The disposition of the Priests themselves was the one thing the administration desired most to have settled by friendly arrangements. It was realized that any attempt summarily to remove them would subject the administration to severe criticism, and at the same time too much doubt as to the right of the United States government to oust them existed. If the Vatican could be induced voluntarily to recall the Priests, the matter would have been solved. The subject was discussed with the church and various plans and in the United States before negotiations with the Vatican were undertaken.

The removal of the Priests was a paramount condition to a settlement with respect to the lands owned by ecclesiastics in the Philippines. Therefore, when the authorities at Rome refused to accede to the wishes of the United States, the government to oust them without giving the Vatican a complete victory. Taft was placed in a position where he had to score in the matter of the Priests' removal or throw up his hands.

NOTHING LOST SO FAR.

Administration authorities assume the attitude that nothing has been lost by the failure to reach an agreement. They contend that the lands being in possession of the Insular government, they are not entitled to this government before the future negotiations are to be conducted at Manila, where it is said by Washington officials the Vatican must meet the requirements of this government if an ultimate settlement is to be effected. It is held in certain quarters here that the Vatican lost opportunities to secure terms which may not be accepted at Manila.

Gov. Taft can condition the payment for the Priests' lands upon the departure of Priests from the Philippines. In the meantime the Priests are deprived of the use of their lands, and are not permitted even to return to their parishes. They are in Manila without status and a charge upon other branches of the church. Further negotiations in the Philippines will be watched with much interest and there is reason to believe that terms of settlement will be laid giving the Vatican but one alternative.

CONTRADICTORY OPINION.

ROME, July 19.—The dispatch from Rome published in the Daily Chronicle of London today asserting that the Pope is intensely displeased at the way in which the commission of cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in the matter of the Priests in the Philippines, that he has annulled the procedure of the commission and has summarily dissolved it, expressing the view that the American demands were reasonable and signifying his readiness to return to the negotiations, is based on an entire misunderstanding of the situation. The commission was dissolved, its work ended with the acceptance of Cardinal Rampolla's suggestion to defer further discussion of the negotiations to Manila. As all the parties agree that it is absurd to suppose that the Pope is desirous of personally treating with Judge Taft. On the contrary, the Pope has announced the highest satisfaction with the result of the negotiations. He said: "Having said that, I direct relations with the Philippine Islands to be continued with my plenipotentiary."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup recommended by all doctors for children's teething.

NUMBER THREE of BARR'S GREAT SERIES

BEGINS TOMORROW with more Remarkable Bargains to the square foot of available space than you ever dreamed possible. If you ever remodeled your home while living in it you'll sympathize with Barr's. If you haven't had that experience you've missed one of the most intricate and interesting problems of domestic or commercial life, and its solution here at Barr's means more and bigger bargains than you ever had a chance to buy in all your life. Come often—come every day and see how profitable it will be for you.

Wash Fabrics.

The line of fine Wash Fabrics on which we quote prices from 5c to 25c per yard for this week's selling is the best collection we have ever offered our public. The conditions prevailing here, which necessitate selling our entire reserve stock or moving it from "pillar to post," are giving you bargain prices that are lower than those at the factories.

4 cases Cotton Challie, in cream, sky and pink grounds, at 5c a yard.

200 pieces Shamrock Dimities, in navies with white and handsome light effects, 7 1/2c a yard.

500 pieces 22-inch Scotch Madras, in lovely stripes of oxblood and blue, 15c a yard.

1000 pieces Embroidered Swiss Muslin and Dotted Batiste, special printings, made exclusively for Barr's, 12c a yard.

40 pieces Fine Scotch Zephyr Gingham, for ladies and children's dresses, 20c a yard.

175 pieces Imported Scotch Shirtings, which sell freely at 40c. They are reduced now to 25c a yard.

50 pieces Morocco Pongee, in sky Nile, tan, pink and oxblood, 30c a yard.

170 pieces Imported Irish Dimities, McBride's goods, in Barr's high-class patterns. This is a special importation of late styles, 25c a yard.

These assurances were based upon information which it was believed came almost directly from the pope. Had the slightest suspicion been entertained that the negotiations would have resulted in a deadlock, as they have, the Taft Commission would never have been sent to Italy.

The statement in London dispatches that the pope has annulled the procedure of the Cardinals' Committee and has dissolved the commission, which is believed here to be thoroughly reliable, justifies the confidence that was first entertained and gives the administration renewed hope that an agreement may be reached by which the Priests will be voluntarily withdrawn from the Philippines.

As the matter stands now, Gov. Taft has failed in the accomplishment of the mission on which he was sent. The governor's friends placed the blame for the failure, if it is to be lodged on this side of the Atlantic, with the secretary of war, who prepared the instructions framing the basis of negotiations, and along the lines of which Gov. Taft acted.

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POOR MARKET FOR ST. LOUISANS TO TRAIN PROFITS GET FROZEN AIR

Unloading in Wall Street Was Not Profitable.

SELLING PRESSURE RELAXED CAPITALIST PLANS HOTEL FAMILY HOTEL IS TO GO UP IN THE WEST END.

Backed by Great Financial Groups That Hitherto Have Held Aloof From Markets While Western Contingent Was Operating.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Former buyers of stocks attempted to take profits this morning and found a poor market for the purpose, with the result that prices were carried generally below last night's level in the course of the first hour's trading.

The market, however, continued to show breadth and variety and the pressure to sell promptly relaxed at the lower level of prices.

A favorable bank statement was expected, but the exhibit of the clearing house institutions proved more favorable than had been anticipated and resulted in an effective rally in prices. The realizing was renewed at the advance and the closing was active and easy.

Probably, the reports of yesterday's heavy rains and floods in the western states aroused some misgivings over the results to grain. There were fractional advances among the strangers and southwesterners, nevertheless. Pennsylvania was the feature of the market on very large dealings and rose above 100, closing at that figure.

Official denials of yesterday's persistent reports that the government had secured did not hurt the stock, but its subsidiary stocks, Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western suffered from the former falling at one time 1 1/2 under last night.

There were strong spots through the market, including Hocking Valley, Western Union, Fuller Construction and some of the public utilities of this and other cities.

Bank Reserve Increase Not Up to Expectations. The increase in banking reserves was not as large as expected. Last week's decrease was much smaller than expected, so that today's figures probably represent an adjustment under the average system. The decrease in loans, considering the active speculation, was not looked for. The diminished reserve requirements thus effected helped the market on very large dealings and rose above 100, closing at that figure.

There have been indications of a strong organized campaign including some of the great financial groups which have hitherto seemed to hold aloof from the market during the operations conducted by the so-called western contingent. Dealings have been in great variety, shifting from one another group of stocks successively, taking profits in the one group under cover of the sympathetic strength induced by the rise of prices of the new group.

The movement is regarded as being professional still to a large extent. That is to say, as being conducted by the large capitalists and millionaires, who have controlling interests in great corporations and by the traders whose money is in the market in the buying and selling of securities.

The history of speculative movements shows that the general public never can bank in a general speculation except under a leadership of this character, and with abundant resources in hand, with knowledge of effective earning power for securities with obviously prospective market conditions on all hands, there is rarely any disposition manifested by "outsiders" to buy stocks while prices are stationary and there is no evidence that persons are seeking to make a profit by speculation.

When dealing in stocks become large and prices begin to advance, then comes into play that invincible propensity of the human mind to seek possession of that which others are eagerly seeking to escape. It is such a condition which speculative leaders strive to produce by active dealings in the market, and the bidding up of prices in as sudden and striking a manner as possible.

During the past week, the commission houses in Wall street report some access of demand from scattered sources, but not to an important extent. The bulk of the transactions are still in the hands of the professionals.

The report during the week that the corn in the July corn option at Chicago was being abandoned, and the break in the price were regarded as a favorable sign for Wall street circles, owing to the fear that the artificial conditions sought to be maintained would do harm to the market, and the corn crop and that the effort to support the corn market might necessitate sacrifices in the stock market.

The suspicion that a sequel still remains in the corn corner has revived some apprehension on this score.

All trade reports agree that the demand for all grades of iron product is still at high water mark and running into the indefinite future, without the first indication of reaction. These two basic facts, plentiful crops and active iron trade, have been accepted usually in the past as conclusive indications of the country's prosperity.

Reports of raising rates of interest to show increases over last year's unprecedented level and corroborate the evidence of prosperity, including the largest volume of bank clearings the country over.

Demand for Currency. The unusually early demand from the interior for currency which caused some uneasiness last week on account of the danger of its encroachment upon New York bank reserves, is accepted in another sense as indicating the activity of trade.

The losses suffered by the miners' strike carriers as a result of the miners' strike makes them an exception to the increased earning power of railroads in general, but the determination of the miners in connection with the Indiana strike to make the strike general has been an opportunity to advance prices of the coalers as features of the bull market of the week. The confidence expressed by coal road officials that the strike is the latest in a series of strikes has been accepted by the speculative contingent.

The affidavits offered by United States Steel officials in answer to the suit against the extension of the foreign indebtedness of this market is much canvassed, but with no definite result beyond the general statement that our floating indebtedness abroad is unusually large and its liquidation much dependent upon the volume of our exports of domestic products this fall.

Some observers claim to detect a disposition of French capital, to which the market's largest indebtedness is due, to invest in the American securities, but investigation in the channels in New York through which investment would flow fail to corroborate this view.

New Apartment House Will Be a Revelation.

CAPITALIST PLANS HOTEL FAMILY HOTEL IS TO GO UP IN THE WEST END.

South Hampton Subdivision Is Getting Into Shape—Wrecking for Rock Island Terminals Will Soon Begin—New Building for Emmerson Co.

Architect J. L. Wees has completed plans for the new and unique apartment house to be erected by Morris Eisel, a wealthy client of J. I. Epstein, at the southwest corner of Lindell boulevard and Boyle avenue. It will be four stories and basement and will occupy a frontage of 119 feet on Lindell boulevard by a depth of 188 feet on Boyle avenue. There will be 21 seven-room apartments, the arrangement of which will be such that they may be subdivided into suites of two, three and four rooms each, rendering them suitable either for large or small families.

Owing to the corner location all the apartments will have street exposure. The interior will be furnished in hardwood. The building will be equipped with the latest modern appliances and sanitary plumbing and will have its own heating and filtering plants.

The apartments will be heated entirely by hot water. Air will be provided with private baths and basins for servants. The equipment will also include electric lights, telephone service and gas ranges of the most modern type.

Apartment House To Be Kept Cool in Summer.

An up-to-date feature will be the refrigerating plant, which will be used in connection with ventilating system to cool the apartment house.

House No. 1464 Stewart place, lot 50x145 feet, with two-story brick house, bath, hot and cold water, and all improvements, including a new furnace, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

House No. 5006 Oak Hill avenue, a modern, seven-room house with reception hall, bath, furnace, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, was sold for \$12,000 by J. L. Wees.

House No. 1120 Kentucky avenue, lot 20x140 feet, with all modern conveniences, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

House No. 4144 Chestnut avenue, a modern, eight-room house, containing bath, furnace, reception hall, and all modern conveniences, was sold for \$12,000 by J. L. Wees.

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Terminal Railway Co., the major portion of the property owned by this company having been transferred to it within the past ten days. It will be a matter of a very short time when the work of wrecking the old building now on the site will have been begun.

W. F. Williams Buys Olive Street Property.

One of the important sales of the week was that through the John L. McDowal agency, by which H. F. Williams acquired of Frederick D. Gardner, president of the Terminal Railway Co., a modern large lot on the south side of Olive street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, for \$25,000. Mr. Williams purchased as an investment.

Emmerson Co. Will Get a New Building.

The Samuel Bowman Real Estate Co., acting for Louis Cella of the Cella Commission Co., closed a lease of the south-east corner of Twenty-first and Washington avenue to the Emmerson Electric Manufacturing Co., for a term of fifteen years. The lease was effected on a sliding scale basis, the lessee paying a total rental of \$125,000.

The lease provides for the erection by the lessee of a modern new commercial building in accordance with the plans of the new tenant. The new structure will be six stories and basement and will be of steel construction along the lines of the Cupples group. It will occupy the entire site having a frontage of 188 feet on Washington avenue, 150 feet on Twenty-first and second frontage of 108 feet on St. Charles street.

The arrangement will admit of a double occupancy, it being the intention of the Emmerson Electric Co. to sublet a portion of the building. The equipment will include freight and passenger elevators and automatic sprinklers.

In operating the machinery, electric motors will be used exclusively at a power and there will be no belting which is so structural cost of the building is estimated at \$150,000. The Emmerson Electric Manufacturing Co. will move into Robert Langier street, 1363, provided the building is completed on schedule time.

AGENTS' REPORTS. LINCOLN TRUST CO.

The best of the past few days has not affected the business of the real estate department of the Lincoln Trust Co. A number of houses were sold and several negotiations are pending for investment property.

House No. 4144 Chestnut avenue, a modern, eight-room house, containing bath, furnace, reception hall, and all modern conveniences, was sold for \$12,000 by J. L. Wees.

House No. 1464 Stewart place, lot 50x145 feet, with two-story brick house, bath, hot and cold water, and all improvements, including a new furnace, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

House No. 5006 Oak Hill avenue, a modern, seven-room house with reception hall, bath, furnace, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, was sold for \$12,000 by J. L. Wees.

House No. 1120 Kentucky avenue, lot 20x140 feet, with all modern conveniences, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

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six houses Alpie & Hemmelmann have sold in the past 30 days.

Also 60 feet on the west side of Tenth street, between 12th and 13th streets, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

Also 6000 and 3000 Sharp avenue, a double brick lot, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

Also 4437 South Tenth street, a one-story house, was sold for \$10,000 by J. L. Wees.

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GARBAGE LAW LETS GARBAGE TAKE HIGH COLLECTIONS MADE ONLY ONCE IN FIVE DAYS.

FRANCIS MAKES EXCUSES
SAYS SEWER WORK INTERFERES
WITH COLLECTING WAGONS.

"We Can't Insist on Strict Letter of Law Being Followed," Francis Says, "Because We Ask the Contractor for Favors."

Edward B. Easton, of 4905 Lotus avenue, writes the Post-Dispatch as follows in connection with the interview with Assistant Health Commissioner Francis, published Wednesday in explanation of the unsatisfactory garbage collections:

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I noticed in your issue of the 16th inst. an article on the collection of garbage to which Mr. Francis says that "the city ordinance does not specify any definite number of trips which the garbage wagons must make daily to any particular part of the city."

The inference is that the ordinance does specify that the collection shall be made daily, if not, it should be amended to so provide.
In the block bounded by Lotus avenue, Wabash and Duval and King's highway, garbage is collected at intervals ranging from five to ten days apart. There is an alley through this block and the alley is a garbage alley. It is a fact that the alley is a garbage alley and it is a fact that the alley is a garbage alley.

Mr. Francis further states that "in other cases the garbage is placed in receptacles and the receptacles are taken to the city dump. The receptacles are taken to the city dump and the receptacles are taken to the city dump."

Let them in charge of the matter get together and instead of showing the people how to do it, let them show the people how to do it. Let them show the people how to do it. Let them show the people how to do it.

After reading Mr. Easton's letter Mr. Francis said Saturday morning:
"The district of the city of St. Louis is divided into four districts. The first district is the district of the city of St. Louis. The second district is the district of the city of St. Louis. The third district is the district of the city of St. Louis. The fourth district is the district of the city of St. Louis."

"As far as collections go, they are required to be made daily in all parts of the city. They are required to be made daily in all parts of the city. They are required to be made daily in all parts of the city."

"We can't insist on the strict letter of the law being followed in this respect because we ask the contractors to do other things that he is not required to do by ordinance. We ask him to carry out garbage in thousands of places, the law provides that it shall be carried out in a certain way. We ask him to carry out garbage in thousands of places, the law provides that it shall be carried out in a certain way."

"The condition of things is very bad, but it isn't my fault. I didn't make the law. The law directs how garbage shall be carried out. The law directs how garbage shall be carried out. The law directs how garbage shall be carried out."

CITY NEWS.
Read the Grand Array of Bargains in CRAWFORD'S Ad today, and be on hand early tomorrow.
HILGEGAG & KRAMER,
Tailors and Clothiers,
Formerly at 618 Morgan, moved to 711 North Sixth street, opposite Union Market.

CANDLE PLANT WAR GROWS.
Board of Appeals Recommends Issue of Permit to Goodwin.
A peculiar development in the war between the Compton Hill Home Protection Association and the board of appeals of the building commissioner's office arose Saturday morning.

Contrary to the association's protest, the board refused to sustain Building Commissioner Longfellow in refusing to issue a permit to the Goodwin Manufacturing Co. to erect a candle factory on Chestnut avenue west of Compton avenue.

Their report, however, recommended that the permit be issued.
President Patrick J. Regan of the Compton Hill Association, after reading the report Saturday morning, declared it meant victory for his side.

The ordinance states that the board shall direct the building commissioner to issue a permit or not issue it. The board in this case merely recommends. This, it is claimed, is open to the commissioner to refuse the permit and he has done so once, we think he will do it again.

Regan said a proclamation would apply to the courts for a restraining order if the board attempted to alter the wording of his report.
The ordinance states that the board shall direct the building commissioner to issue a permit or not issue it. The board in this case merely recommends. This, it is claimed, is open to the commissioner to refuse the permit and he has done so once, we think he will do it again.

HER GIRL EMPLOYEES WEEP WHEN MISS LA EIS TALKS OF WEDDING

Successful Business Woman's Romance Is Aided by Sunday Post-Dispatch and a Typographical Error.

The closing chapter of a romance that is as delightful, clean cut and withal as aught with side interest "any that ever came from the pen of Walter Scott, in which the Sunday Post-Dispatch and a typographical error played an important part, will be enacted next Tuesday, July 22, at noon, at 3236 Cass avenue, when Miss Claire Elizabeth La Eis, who is doubtless the most successful business woman in St. Louis, will be married to Mr. A. Lindsey Drum.

The marriage comes after Mr. Drum has waited almost as long for his bride as did Jacob for Rachel. For twelve years he has remained in his heart the love that came there when he first met Claire La Eis, although nearly all of that time they have been far apart, with only a one-sided correspondence, carried on by Mr. Drum, to maintain the interest.

Miss La Eis started her dressmaking establishment at the age of 14. Feeling the need of profitable help, she decided to add to her business a dressmaking and cutting school. She introduced the Drum tailoring system in her school, and in this way 12 years ago met the inventor of the system, Mr. Drum.

Mr. Drum and Dan Cupid Got Busy.
While Mr. Drum was busy explaining the merits of the tailoring system to the business woman Dan Cupid was also busy with his bow and arrow.

He pierced the inventor's heart and wound his tiny "thread" of love so tight around the heart that it was impossible to remove the arrow.
Mr. Drum pleaded his cause, and proposed marriage, but he was unsuccessful. Miss La Eis was so absorbed in her business that she did not have time to listen to his wooing. She had a successful business and was ambitious to increase her success. She told her lover that she was a business woman, and had no time to listen to his foolishness.

Realizing the uselessness of further argument, Mr. Drum left the city, apparently relinquishing his suit, but he resolved to wait for his bride. He frequently wrote to Miss La Eis, but she did not answer his letters.

Business Manager.
Likewise, Independence.
To her the bread of independence was sweet. Then, besides, she had 60 girls dependent on her for the city's clothing. Why should she sacrifice all this just for one man? Then, too, there was a difference in religious belief. Miss La Eis had been reared a Catholic, while Mr. Drum was a spiritualist. She would still resist, so it was not until she met the inventor of the main Claire E. La Eis, the precocious business woman, who could retire and live in ease upon her income for the rest of her days. She read the letters of her persistent suitor with a smile of pleasure, for she was a womanly woman, although a business woman, but did not reply. Finally the letters ceased.

And then the Sunday Post-Dispatch and a typographical error played an important part in the romance. An interview with Miss La Eis, together with her picture, was printed in the Sunday Post-Dispatch 13 months ago. She, with 17 other St. Louis business women, was asked to write a letter to the city's clothing. The letter was published in the Sunday Post-Dispatch, and it was in this letter that the inventor of the main Claire E. La Eis, the precocious business woman, who could retire and live in ease upon her income for the rest of her days. She read the letters of her persistent suitor with a smile of pleasure, for she was a womanly woman, although a business woman, but did not reply. Finally the letters ceased.

Typographical Error.
Helps on True Love.
"Had she then," it said, "at last given up her independence and was she married and to some one else?" He presumed, he said.

PREACHER ENDED HIS LIFE
Queer Position of Chinese
Brilliant Episcopal Clergyman Inhaled Gas in Depression Over Failure of Cherished Plans.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, July 19.—After more than a quarter of a century in harness, the Rev. Dr. Victor C. Smith, one of the best-known Episcopal clergymen in Harlem, killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas. He was 62 years old, a fine preacher, an indefatigable church worker and very popular among his parishioners.

He left no letter or writing of any kind, but, as he had been under treatment for mental depression several times, the coroner's physician, who investigated the case, decided that Dr. Smith undoubtedly had taken his life while out of his mind.

The rector's greatest ambition was to build a parish house in which could be sheltered the various church clubs and guilds which he had organized and nourished.

He appealed for funds and prayed and toiled with this one object in mind for many months. The culminating point of the effort was reached on Sunday, July 16, when the first collection for the parish house fund was to be taken.

Dr. Smith preached a eloquent sermon that day, which is still remembered. Then came the collection. The fund raised did not equal by one-half what he had expected. A few days later he broke down completely from disappointment and overwork and was sent to a sanitarium.

NOT AFTER ICY GREENLAND.
Not After Iciness.
The Post-Dispatch.
NOTION, July 19.—The report that the United States government is planning to buy Greenland is regarded as a bit of a joke. The state department is in no hurry to buy Greenland. The state department is in no hurry to buy Greenland.



MISS CLAIRE LA EIS.

that such was the case and that she was retaining her own name professionally for business reasons.
Miss La Eis, a bride as an independent and no-man-fearing woman was aroused. She broke her silence by not answering his letters and this time told him by post in a most striking manner that his suit was not correct; that it was the fault of the type and not of her will; she had not given up her liberty and what was a bit more positive, she did not intend to do so.

Mr. Drum was both a wise and an ardent wooer. He came to stay for he was determined to succeed in winning the one woman in the world that he wanted and he did win. Like the advertising man he "kept everlastingly at it," until in sheer desperation she came to the conclusion that she loved him. Now she is thoroughly convinced of that fact.

Marriage Announcement.
Cause of Contention.
When Miss La Eis announced to her fifty employees that she was going to be married, there was consternation, and much grief among them. For Miss La Eis is a model employer, her employees all love her. She treats them with a very stately feeling, consideration, kindness and love. At the same time she is a very firm. They are all good, true girls, from excellent families. They serve her faithfully. While I have a prosperous business, yet without my girls I could not do it. They are the worth the snap of my fingers. It is so with any business. It is the employees that make the business possible. I can plan and design, but I could not sit still and work like my girls. I could not do it. I owe my success to my girls, why should I not love them?

Miss La Eis has trained all her employees. Many of them have been with her from the beginning of her business career, so it was not without wonder that the news of her approaching marriage brought sadness to their hearts.

Her Employees.
Made Her Trouseau.
Every girl made some part of her trousseau. They had made many beautiful things. They had made many beautiful things. They had made many beautiful things.

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MORE NEWS FROM OUR GREAT CLEAN-UP SALE

CLEAN-UP SALE OF Ice Chests and Refrigerators.
Our entire stock of ice chests and refrigerators, about 15 in all, consisting of high-grade makes, such as White Mountain, Griggs, Niagara, Polar and Buffalo, made of tin-plated hardwood, finished in gold or oak, lined with silver galvanized iron, some while enamelled on inside with charcoal or mineral wool—all good ice safes.
\$10.50 Refrigerators cut to \$9.25
\$15.00 Refrigerators cut to \$10.95
\$20.00 Refrigerators cut to \$12.90

100% More News from Our Great Clean-Up Sale
BROADWAY & MORGAN.
HOOKS AND LIVES with the "whump" 1c
SAFETY PINS—Nifty nickel—3c
SAFETY PINS—Nifty nickel—3c

The Laces and Embroideries
You want for your summer dress are all to be found in our stock. Just three hints.
Edge Embroidery—Fine eyelet work—up to 4 inches wide—latest designs—worth 3c and 10c, cut to—yard—also choice of 5c
Hamburg Insertions—Good widths—desirable styles—actual value 12 1/2c, cut to—yard—also choice of 8c
Serpentine Lace Bands—40 boxes from a late shipment in cream, white and black—immense styles—actual value 12 1/2c, cut to—yard—Monday choice at—yard—7c

Stupendous Domestic.

A fresh list of seasonable wants—you'll recognize the bargains here mentioned without argument—the prices talk.

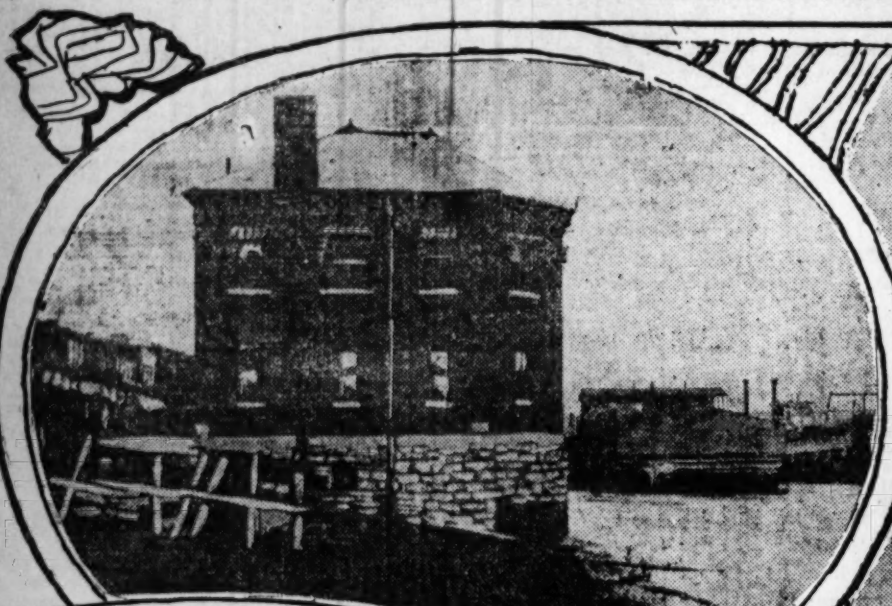
A Lot of Remnants—Of 1 to 3 yards of Bunting, Lawns and Batistes—more or less soiled and imperfect—worth if perfect 10c to 15c yard—now at, per yard..... 1c
Dress Gingham—In Stripes only, medium colors—worth 10c—now..... 5c
Bleached Muslin—Mill ends—30 in. wide—the 3/4c kind—now at, yard..... 4 1/2c
Cambrics—Two of the best known 12 1/2c brands in Mill Ends—at, yard..... 5c
Unbleached Muslin—A big 7 1/2c value—yard wide—at, yard..... 5c
Amoskeag Apron Gingham—best made—worth 7 1/2c—now at..... 5c
White Lawns—Mill Ends of 40-in. 15c goods in white and colors—at, yard..... 5c
Turkey Red Table Damask—worth 30c—yard—at, yard..... 15c
All-India Crash Toweling—extra weight—15c value—at, yard..... 9c
15c Bath Towels—Liberal size and good quality—each..... 10c
10c Linen Hemmed Huck Towels—17 1/2c at each..... 7c
7 1/2c Turkey Red Table Covers—8 1/2 size—fast colors..... 39c

A Ladies' Shirt-Waist Suit Sensation

The entire high-class stock of A. ROSENFELD—the well-known manufacturer—closed out to us at an enormous sacrifice—they consist of very latest designs—in the coolest materials. This is a group of the choicest and most artistic costumes of this season. We have divided this huge purchase into 4 great lots—briefly as follows:

\$1.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 95c
\$2.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 1.00
\$2.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 1.50
\$3.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 2.00
\$3.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 2.50
\$4.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 3.00
\$4.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 3.50
\$5.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 4.00
\$5.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 4.50
\$6.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 5.00
\$6.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 5.50
\$7.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 6.00
\$7.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 6.50
\$8.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 7.00
\$8.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 7.50
\$9.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 8.00
\$9.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 8.50
\$10.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 9.00
\$10.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 9.50
\$11.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 10.00
\$11.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 10.50
\$12.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 11.00
\$12.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 11.50
\$13.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 12.00
\$13.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 12.50
\$14.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 13.00
\$14.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 13.50
\$15.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 14.00
\$15.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 14.50
\$16.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 15.00
\$16.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 15.50
\$17.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 16.00
\$17.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 16.50
\$18.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 17.00
\$18.50 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 17.50
\$19.00 Shirt-Waist Suits—cut to..... 18.00
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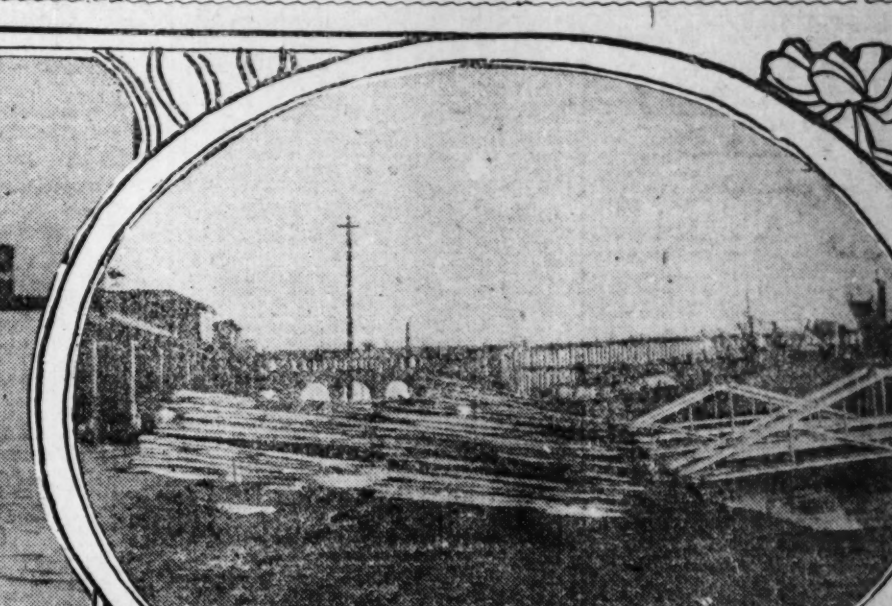
POST-DISPATCH CAMERA STORIES OF "DANGER LINE" HIGH WATER ON THE LEVEE.



WAVES LAP THE HARBOR FOUNDATION. FOOT OF MARKET ST FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS.



TEAMSTERS DRIVE INTO THE RIVER TO WASH THEIR WAGONS



LUMBER PILED ON THE LEVEE IS IN DANGER

RIVER NEAR THE DANGER LINE

Dr. Hyatt Says It Will Reach That Point This Week.

THIRTY FEET IS THE MARK

TRIBUTARY STREAMS POURING IN CONTINUOUS FLOOD.

When the Danger Line Is Reached Cellars Along Front Street Will Be Flooded and Levee Tracks Will Be Covered by Water.

The river is rising uncomfortably near the danger line. The danger line is 30 feet above low water mark. At 6 o'clock last night the gauge at the foot of Market street showed more than 26 1/2 feet.

That the danger line will be reached early in the coming week is the opinion of Dr. Hyatt, who keeps official watch of the waters as well as the atmosphere. He bases his conclusion that the danger line will be reached on more tangible premises than he bases his weather predictions, too.

Reports from up-river points to the weather bureau show that all the streams tributary to the Mississippi are rising beyond their normal high water stages, and are being swollen by continuous rains.

If Dr. Hyatt's fears are realized and the danger line is reached, the result will be that the cellars along Front street will be flooded.

The surface railroad tracks along the levee will be covered by water.

Up-river boats will be compelled to unload their cargoes north of the Merchants' bridge.

The country protected by dikes in the vicinity of St. Louis will be flooded.

FARMERS MOVING STOCK. The railroad yards in East St. Louis will be inundated.

Already the farmers in the lowlands adjacent to the Mississippi above and below St. Louis and East St. Louis are moving their stock to places more remote from the big stream.

Already the merchants along the levee are getting out of their cellars such merchandise as would be ruined by a deluge.

The rise in the river has greatly changed the aspect of the levee. Instead of the long incline of rough stones from the crown of the levee hill down probably 100 feet to the water line, there is almost a level surface from the water's edge to the sidewalk on Front street.

Of course, there is a slight declivity or the danger line would already have been reached, but it is hardly apparent. The wharfbuoys appear 50 feet closer than usual to the old buildings facing the water. There are few piles of merchandise visible. Yesterday only a few heaps of lumber were in evidence and the consignees of the lumber were hastily removing it for fear the greedy water would lick it up and carry it out into midstream.

The owners of muddy wagons were one set of persons that seemed to enjoy the rise in the river. They drove their teams into the water and not only gave them a pleasant cooling bath, but washed the mud off their wagons at the same time.

BOATMEN NOT WORRIED. Owners of down-stream boats and grain men who are expecting shipments from southern points are not worried over the unexpected heavy volume of water. It helps navigation from St. Louis south and instead of interfering with southern grain shipments really aids them.

But none of the experienced river men expect a serious flood. July is not a high-water month, they say, and the present abnormal condition cannot continue. They declare that a season of warm weather will speedily dissipate most of the water by evaporation.

The harbor department officials are impressed with the magnitude of the rise in a striking manner. Four years ago an alarm building was erected by the department at the foot of Chestnut street, its

AT THE FOOT OF FRANKLIN AVE.

first floor on a level with the crown of the levee.

For the first time since its erection the waves now lap its foundations and splash against its sides.

Not for 10 years has the Mississippi at St. Louis reached so high a stage in July. Last year its maximum height was not half as high as its present mark—only 13 feet.

Dr. Hyatt does not think that the river will remain at the danger line, even if the 30-foot mark is reached. It is his idea that it will just about touch that point, and then recede. It will hardly, however, drop back as low as it was last year.

One fact which leads Dr. Hyatt to think that there will be an additional rise is the report that there is "big water" in the Illinois river, and that it is moving towards St. Louis.

His report also shows that the water is above the danger line at Keokuk, Ia., Hannibal, Mo., and Peoria, Ill.

At Keokuk there has recently been a rainfall of 1.28 inches.

At Hannibal the danger line has been passed by 1.4, with a rainfall of .6.

At Peoria the danger line is 14 feet, and the river is 18.5. The rainfall there yesterday was 1.6.

Kansas City is yet an inch below the danger line, but 1 1/2 inches of rain fell there yesterday.

Boonville had a cloudburst yesterday, and was deluged with 3.02 inches of rain.

Hermann had almost two inches of rain at the same time.

At Beardstown, Ill., the river is almost five inches above the danger line.

STILL RISING AT HANNIBAL. Belief Is That River Has Done All Possible Damage.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH. HANNIBAL, Mo., July 19.—The river is rising again, due to heavy rains in Iowa last night. There was a fall of one inch yesterday, but a rise of at least two inches is expected, and some of the best-pointed river men think there will be an 18-foot stage before the water recedes. While no rises are reported above Burlington, there is a big river below, and the rise will not likely run out before another comes from above.

A rise of a foot or two will not make much difference here, as the damage has been done. The stage is now 14 feet 2 inches, and all the low lands are covered at 14 feet. Nearly all of Bay Island, which is 10 miles long and about three miles wide, is covered with water, and what was the most fertile spot in this part of the country is now a dreary waste of water. Where there were acres of splendid cornfields and wheat in shock, there is now nothing but ruin and desolation. The same is true of the entire distance between Hannibal and the mouth of the river. The water is several feet deep on either side of the Burlington track the entire distance, and water has begun running over the track again in the vicinity of Alexandria.

A ferryboat is now making trips through the woods almost to the St. Louis levee. The water has just begun to lap the base of the levee, and some of the land owners are getting a bit nervous, but there is little reason for this feeling, as the levee will unquestionably stand at least seven feet more water. This is the highest water here in April 4, 1897, when there was a stage of 21 feet 6 inches, but the levee did not break. It is believed that it will stand any water that can come.

With the river higher in 1897 than it is now, the damage was not so great as it is now. The crops had just begun to grow, and the levee had just been



ONLY SIXTYONE FEET FROM TOP OF EADS BRIDGE ARCHES TO THE WATER.

BURGLARS PLAY ODD RUSE

Induce a Paris Court to Declare Them Honest Men, Then Rob a House.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH. (Copyright, 1902, by the Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, July 19.—A congerie in the Rue Resaumur noticed two suspicious-looking men walk up the stairs of the house intrusted to his care. He rushed after them and asked their business. The men appeared surprised, muttered a few words, hesitated, and finally one said:

"We were going to the doctors," but we have changed our minds." With that they made for the door.

Thieves, thought the congerie, and followed them. In the Boulevard Sebastopol the couple went into another house, and this confirming his suspicions, the congerie called a constable and gave them in charge. At the police station the fellows gave their address, inquiries were made, the result was satisfactory, and the supposed burglars were released. The men then sued the congerie for false imprisonment and were awarded \$3 damages.

A few days later they again called at the house in the Rue Resaumur, went upstairs, remained some time and came down with a number of bulky packages, but the congerie said not a word; he remained quietly in his lodge. Had not a court of law decided that the men were honest citizens that they were not burglars, and had he not been mulcted in the sum of \$3 for saying the contrary?

The men had robbed two apartments and made off with their loot.

DOGS HAVE WHOOPING COUGH

An Epidemic in Gotham That Keeps the Veterinarians Busy Treating Canines of All Castes.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 19.—Dogs of all degrees are afflicted with whooping cough in these days, for the disease is epidemic among them. Veterinary surgeons have been summoned to the houses of the wealthy in the city and the suburbs to treat the most aristocratic exemplars of canine quality. The symptoms in the cases are practically the same. The owners find that the dogs are choking or that they are suffering from spasms of coughing, which threaten to end in death.

Most of the veterinary surgeons were much puzzled at first, for as far as is known dogs never have suffered from whooping cough, and the demand for licorice and other soothing compounds has been limited. It has been found, however, that hundreds of dogs in the city have been afflicted by the malady, and the kennels of the physicians to the dumb creatures are filled with the ailing and the whooping. The cough which is now heard is a combination of a bark and a shriek, and is terrifying even to the animal itself.

Consul Smith Calls. NEW YORK, July 19.—Hubbard T. Smith, vice and deputy consul-general of the United States at Cairo, called for his services today. Mr. Smith was United States consul at Canton during the boxer outbreak and later accompanied Commodore

DEPEW HAS A FIT OF BLUES

Since the Fourth of July He Has to Live on a "Tarnal Egg-and-Milk Diet."

PARIS, July 19.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew has had nothing to eat and drink except boiled eggs and milk since the Fourth of July banquet, which brought on acute indigestion.

The Post-Dispatch correspondent found the senator alone today in a darkened sitting room, bemoaning his fate.

"I have never been so bored and blue before," he said. "Mrs. Depew is never here, spending the whole day with dreamakers, and everybody else has left Paris. Anyway the heat is too terrific for me to dare to go out before sundown. To cap the climax, my stomach has gone cranky, and the doctor keeps me on this tarnal egg-and-milk diet. Tell me: Is life worth living?"

The senator is reading "Marion Manning," but confesses that he cannot get interested in Gov. Morton's daughter's book, saying, laughingly: "Either it is rank or my stomach affects my judgment."

Buggy Curtain Hid Train. SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH. BUTLER, Mo., July 19.—Mrs. John Morrow, wife of a well-to-do farmer, was killed instantly and her daughter fatally injured by a Port Arthur Route engine while crossing the track yesterday, evening several miles west of here.

GATES MAY TAKE UP CORN AGAIN

Trip to Chicago Thought to Indicate This.

BIG JULY "CORPSE" ON HAND RUMOR SAYS HE IS CARRYING FIVE MILLION BUSHELS.

Belief Is He Will Try to Stir Market to Work This Off, Although Colorado Fuel Interests Him Most.

NEW YORK, July 19.—John W. Gates, his son, Charles G. Gates and Col. Isaac Ellwood are in Chicago again. Samuel C. Scotten, a general partner of Harris, Gates & Co., and the man who was in public charge of the firm's operations in July corn, has been in Chicago for months, and the belief is that Gates and his party have gone west to make another move in the grain market.

Despite the statement of many of Gates' friends that he has closed out his deal in July corn and his own recent statement that he was not in the deal and that Harris, Gates & Co. had no connection with the corner except as commission merchants, it is yet believed that the clique headed by Gates manipulated the market, and that they still have to worry them a July corn "corpse" of fully 5,000,000 bushels which they will now try to get clear of.

It will not be possible for Gates to waste much time on July corn, for, in the effort to secure contracts of Colorado Fuel & Iron, he has taken upon himself a big fight, one important move in which will be made in the special term of the supreme court here Monday morning.

Then, an argument for an order to compel the Knickerbocker Trust Co. to furnish to Gates a list of the stockholders in the Fuel Co. will be made.

Some days ago, a representative of the Gates company made a demand upon the trust company for this list in order to enable them to make an effort to secure proxies to be voted at the coming meeting Aug. 20, when the Gates crowd will make an effort to elect its board of directors and oust President Osgood and his board.

Gates and his followers make the assertion that the law of the state of New York requires transfer agents to furnish stockholders lists of shareholders of record upon request. Gates is a director in the Fuel Co. and as Director of the Fuel Co. he is entitled to the list.

Thousands of acres are submerged in Appanoose county, Iowa, and there is much small grain caught in the dikes. The crop in other places is ruined. The element that has been in the dikes is the element that has been in the dikes.

Railway Tracks Saved at Great Cost. The Burlington and Rock Island systems are closely patrolled by watchmen at all bridges and culverts. No great damage has occurred to them on account of the systematic prevention, but this has been done at great cost. The supervisors of Lehigh, Des Moines, Washington, Henry Jefferson, Wapello and Van Buren Counties have men at work trying to save wagon road bridges, many of which have already gone out. Losses from this cause will be very considerable.

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LOSS TO CORN IS ESTIMATED AT KEOKUK AT FOUR MILLIONS

Mississippi Steadily Rises, Carrying Away Levee Above Burlington.

HANNIBAL IS A LAKE TOWN

Territory Covering Three Hundred Square Miles, One Vast Cornfield, Is Under Water and Full Bins Are Afloat.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 19.—The flood conditions were much worse today. The Mississippi river is from two to ten miles wide for 75 miles below Keokuk and is rising rapidly.

The flood is reaching far outlying farms and farmers in the lowlands on the Missouri side have lost everything but their citadels on high knolls and a few fields behind the highest levees. Damage is also caused on the Illinois side between here and Quincy, where there are many thousand acres behind riverside levees which are not entirely efficient, the water working through at the side of the floodgates.

Four Millions Loss to Corn. The Lima and Hunt levees, opposite to Canton, Mo., the most dangerous places, and which protect many square miles of Green Bay, are being constantly patrolled, and hopes are entertained that they may possibly hold.

The greatest damage is on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river between Keokuk and Hannibal, territory covering 300 square miles, and on which the corn was estimated at 80 bushels to the acre a few days ago. Hundreds of farmers are tenants who lost crops by last year's drought in the uplands and moved to the lowlands this year. They are now penniless and hunting work in towns and cities. Reports today are that in the territory indicated the loss will be over \$4,000,000, chiefly to corn laid by and in splendid condition previously.

Burlington Levee Broke Saturday. The damage done up the Mississippi river is greater than expected, or at first reported. One township in this section of the country last week. The levee eight miles north of Burlington broke, inundating three square miles that had been considered safe.

The Skunk river, the most destructive tributary of the Mississippi, is roaring down with a flood exceeded but twice in the history of the state, in 1831 and 1832. The water topped the record of 1892 and has touched the highest record of 1831. This river rises in the center of Iowa and empties into the Mississippi 25 miles north of Keokuk, greatly increasing the flood at points below.

Saved at Great Cost. The Burlington and Rock Island systems are closely patrolled by watchmen at all bridges and culverts. No great damage has occurred to them on account of the systematic prevention, but this has been done at great cost. The supervisors of Lehigh, Des Moines, Washington, Henry Jefferson, Wapello and Van Buren Counties have men at work trying to save wagon road bridges, many of which have already gone out. Losses from this cause will be very considerable.

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HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED paid to distribute samples of
componens; wonderful invention; in-
ventor, 140, Florida, Ill.

WANTED paid to distribute steamship's
ad. Louis Traveling Steamship's (Cous-
tly) easily earned; position permanent;
recruiting, advertising, seeking agents
for particular. Commercial Advertising
Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WEEKLY for copies letters the us in
home outfit and particulars free.
Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITIONS FILLED.

The following employed students at the
Business College, 810 Olive st., as
and stenographer, advertising agent,
Co., 21st and Locust; Terminal Life Insur-
ance Co. and People's National Bank,
Equitable bldg.; Diamond Clothing Co.,
N. 5th st. This school prepares per-
son best office employment and means
of assisting graduates to positions.
Education and the Place to Get It.

JONES

**COLLEGE, SEVENTH AND
HIGH SCHOOL, 810 N. Broadway, qual-
ified for all practical positions in
business houses, banks, railroad and
office and professional men. Also
stenographers, telegraph or various
positions provided for graduates.**

J. G. BOHMER, President.

BUNDS GRAN \$1.00

light and full weight sugar, guaranteed
and sack Best Granulated Sugar for
baking, also above mentioned sugar
with at least 1/4 worth of other goods,
to get a 1/4 pound of each. Our Grand
blend Roasted Coffee for \$1.75; this is
our best Java Coffee. Also try
our favorite choice Tea for \$1. This is sug-
ar.

GEORGE O'CONNOR'S TEA CO.,
1345, 6th and Market Cos.

WEIDEL'S

440 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

WITNESSES WANTED.
4 Words or Less, 30 Cents.

WITNESSES WANTED—Experience wanted. Pay. Emanuel & Co., Station Park.

WANTED—Salesman selling office handle the finest lines of carbon paper market either straight or on indorsement given to buyers. Ad. A. & Co., 1 and Union Square, New York.

WANTED—A first-class experienced large Chicago concern: one with trade in Mississippi Valley, leather and shoe store supply line; made to be strictly reliable; honest habits and character and credentials; the best of prospects of growth; who can demonstrate and answering state experience and salary. Ad. H. 150, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Traveling salesman, good territory and experience, \$25; cash security. Call.

WANTED—Experienced hair and wig goods man. Apply at Hoeft's, 1231 r. e.

WANTED—Salesman, who has had real estate office. Ad. R. 8, Trib.

WANTED—Retail shoe salesman; no location; good salary. Ad. H. 140, Post-Dispatch.

WANTED—Two hustling home-to-home experienced men to sell on easy payments; we furnish location, call between 8 and 10. Conroy & Co., 1019 Olive.

WANTED—Experienced salesman acquainted with St. Louis grocery and mercantile trade. Good salary. Call 516 Chemical building. Open 10 o'clock.

WANTED—Book salesman to sell coupons in Missouri; must be well acquainted with Missouri and lead. Call.

See O. J. Pense of the American

O. Broadway and Chestnut at
 WANTED—First-class salesman to
 grade specialty. R. Hall, 1113
 N. Dearborn.
 WANTED—Good, experienced agent
 in several cities in country; single and
 refs. Ad. Box 153, Fifth River, Mass.
 WANTED—At once, experienced travel
 agent for Missouri; we want a sales-
 man who needs capital. Write to Chicago.
 WANTED—To sell patent medicines
 dealers. Ad. H. H. 73, Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—A traveling salesman to
 sell made shirts and ties to agents
 at St. Louis manufacturer who has
 a large stock. Ad., with references, to
 St. Louis.
 WANTED—Salesman to travel in Ohio
 at well-established St. Louis firm; in
 the expensive; very large salary.
 Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—A traveling salesman by
 name of H. H. 73, Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—Salesman by a St. Louis
 company to sell jewelry and to retail trade
 in St. Louis. Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—Immediately, by reliable
 business, creditworthy, to retail trade
 in St. Louis. Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—Immediately, by reliable
 business, creditworthy, to retail trade
 in St. Louis. Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—An experienced range
 or city and outside trade, who has
 a good record. Ad. P. P. 10, Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—Experienced specialty,
 dairy salesmen with good salary;
 details required; position permanent.
 Post-Dispatch.
 WANTED—450 per week and expenses
 selling chemical products, including
 hotels, restaurants, butchers and mer-
 chants; all kinds of refrigerators; cheaper
 than the chemical for food preservation.
 Write me territory; free samples.
 Refrigerator Presser Co., Station
 10.
 WANTED—Lubricating oil salesman,
 and trade; big independent territory.
 The A. G. Harbaugh Co., Clive-
 land, Ohio.

preferred; by manufacturer; stand
all vacancy; territory, Missouri; p

[illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

A MACHINE has been invented that is revolutionizing the great industry of a company has been formed of representative men; two factories have been established and on a paying basis, thus making the stock of the company a very profitable investment. The stock is being offered in quick succession. We want agents for the entire country. National Franchise Agency, Suite 37-8, Broadway, New York. (Attention: Mr. J. H. Franklin, State qualification and references.)

FRANKLIN EVERHART & CO., 100 West 11th St., New York.

A BARGE opportunity offered large and small investors to participate in profits of small barge boats. Monthly on each investment. Commercial East River, New York. S. E. Jackson, Downing building, New York.

BARKER—Get prices on over from the Midway Drive Co., 60 W. Van Buren St., Chicago. Can be seen in operation at 510 N. Sarah St.

BUSINESS CHANCE—\$10 to \$100 invested now will bring \$100 to \$1,000 in a few months. The world's largest solar furnace runs steam engines, and makes all kind of food either day or night by the use of the sun, without fire or fuel. To complete the system, but not a few thousand dollars. "Sun-motors" stock will be sold now at 1 cent per share, but not a few thousand dollars. After incorporation, and only a few thousand at that price, small capital on exhibition daily, 10 to 20 at 600 P.M. Every dollar invested now will bring \$100 per cent profit inside of one year. More than 10,000 shares to one person. Call for prospectus, send no money. Write to Mr. J. H. Franklin, Suite 37-8, Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted, man to invest \$500 in system at Detroit, Mich. No experience necessary. Reasonable profit. Ad. K. 45, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Physician having discovered wonderful method will divide profits with party who can furnish few hundred dollars for advertising. Ad. L. 106, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted, party with small capital; have money making; quick return. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A sure winner, only way to win on races, reliable system; short time; \$1. Great success. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE—An energetic man, with good business qualifications, can secure many profitable contracts. Must come well recommended and be able to take stock in company during time of engagement. From \$100 to \$250. No money taken up at expiration of agreement. This company is composed of representative business men of Columbus, salary \$1800 and liberal commission. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Wanted, a party to invest \$250, with security, in a business that will give a return of 100 percent. Address, with references, or no answer. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

CARLY LOOK AT THIS RACE—After a long and careful study of the races I have found a way that I guarantee is profitable. This company is composed of representative business men of Columbus, salary \$1800 and liberal commission. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

FERRIS WHEEL—To lease. Ferris wheel, 100 ft. high, with 1000 seats. Address, with references, or no answer. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

FOR SALE 30 days investors can have a splendid opportunity to take stock in the St. Louis City Co. of board of managers include two United States senators, one governor, one senator, one state supreme court judge, by investing now you can benefit of the commission of \$2. Address: Southern Securities Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FORTUNES IN SINGAPORE—A successful rice operator is forming a syndicate on 420 acres rich land; wanted, a few men to complete the deal. For full particulars ad. L. 106, Post-Dispatch.

HOTEL BARGAIN—Paying 20 percent net; growing city; southern Wisconsin; full particulars. Woodman Lumber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

POINTS—Buy outright, immediately, American life, Anconia, American Mailing stocks; better than any business investment. Fine account; golden opportunity to double your money. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

PROPERTY—Anyone having an investment or about to invest in oil, mining or turf time should send for our report. We will save you money. Price \$5.00. Ad. K. 42, Post-Dispatch.

START A BUSINESS of your own with our clear vending machines and make \$40 to \$100 per week. They work while you rest; write us today for literature. Michigan Novelty Works, Victoria, Mich.

STOVEPIPE DAMPER—For sale of trade, valuable patent and exclusive rights. Address: City Mfg. and Engraving Co., 1888 Menard St., St. Louis.

THE GRANTING FUND has paid dividends of 1 percent per month; and for the last 10 years has been paying 1 percent per month. Address: Grant Co., 615 Platte St., Minneapolis, Minn.

"THIS BEST NEW JEWELRY"—chartered procedure under North Dakota laws for a few dollars; write for complete details, including list of names of the state, Haron, Reiser, and others.

TO APPOINTMENTS—To those who want to save to those who want to invest, drop me a postal card with your name and address, and I will show you how to make 100 percent in two years without risk. P. O. Box 307, Madison Square, New York City.

TROUGH a remarkable system of profit-sharing investment certificates, which are practically demand notes, six great industrial enterprises in St. Louis, working co-operatively, have increased their business over 100 percent in the last year. Resources from a few thousand to hundreds of thousands of dollars in two years. The investors in these certificates received during the past year alone (1928) a total of 66 percent in profits on their investment. Under this plan, the investor can withdraw part or all of his investment at ANY time, without loss of interest. The plan is a savings bank, and take absolutely no risk. Drop me a postal card with your name and address, and I will show you how to make 100 percent in two years without risk. P. O. Box 307, Madison Square, New York City.

WANTED—Purchaser for the stock of the St. Louis City Mfg. and Engraving Co., 1888 Menard St., St. Louis.

WANTED—Good business man with means, to join me in building new device for railroad construction; important to railroad; write to me, 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

\$500 PER MONTH to agents or buyers, of stocks, bonds, and other securities. Write to me, 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

Let us show you what the public and press say about our method and how we can help you.

NOTICE—If you wish to sell the Post-Dispatch at your store, write or telephone Department, Post-Dispatch, Main 1927.

BY YOUR RECUPERATIVE—System of speculation we are able to earn for you from \$100 and upwards monthly. Address: 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS—No matter what it is. Send description and cash price and how I save or can help the business. Write to me, 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

WE PAY—Our subscribers weekly large interest on their investment of \$10 and upwards with us. They will receive in a very short time. Address: 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

PATENTS—Our subscribers weekly large interest on their investment of \$10 and upwards with us. They will receive in a very short time. Address: 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

INVENTORS' GUIDE BOOK—Mailed FREE. This new book is full of valuable information for inventors and contains 100 Mechanical Movements. Information about Patents.

MAILS & BROCK PATENT ATTORNEYS—323 G. St., N. W., Wash., D. C.

OIL COMPANIES—PROMOTORS ATTENTION.

Oil and gas in the vicinity there is a large tract of land. Write to me, 1014 Unity building, Chicago.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

\$10 AND UPWARDS—Will sell your stock at a profit of 100 percent in 15 days. If you don't place your money where it will bring you 100 percent in 15 days, we will give you \$10.00. National Franchise Agency, Suite 37-8, Broadway, New York. (Attention: Mr. J. H. Franklin, State qualification and references.)

BUSINESS WANTED.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

BUILDING, carpenter work and building; estimates furnished. Baldwin, 736 Collingwood St., St. Louis.

BUSINESS WANTED—2 young men, thoroughly trained in the grocery trade, Island of Cuba, desire to represent wholesale house; best refs. Ad. H. 101, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMING HOUSE—Wanted, by responsible lady, a paying rooming house; in good neighborhood; location and details required. Ad. K. 7, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMS—Wanted, by responsible lady, a paying rooming house; in good neighborhood; location and details required. Ad. K. 7, Post-Dispatch.

THE Great Western Paint Co. is the place to go for all your painting needs. Call for a free estimate. Main 10254. O. 827.

WE PAIR rooms for 22, including party; send for estimate. Call for a free estimate. Main 10254. O. 827.

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BUSINESS FOR SALE.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

CONFECTIONERY—For sale, confectionery, cigars and ice-cream parlor, 1920 Olive St.

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good second-hand pianos at bargain
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ST LOUIS CRICKETERS, WHO WILL REPRESENT THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY IN CANADA



tournament in St. Louis during the World's Fair in 1904.

There are 40 members of the St. Louis Cricket Club that has its wickets and clubhouse in Forest Park near the Lindell pavilion. Col. W. Grayson is president. A. Baker is vice-president. Dr. A. Murray is its secretary. T. S. Roberts is treasurer. F. W. Ratcliff is captain. A. E. Winsor is vice-captain, and W. J. Price is grounds committee. Capt. J. A. Rider is caretaker. The wickets are the finest in the West.

There are practice games Wednesdays and Saturdays, and from those making the best showings in these games the World's Fair City team will be selected.

Rev. Dr. E. Duckworth will be captain and manager. He is a strong bowler and batsman. He will make up his eleven from these gentlemen: Dr. A. Murray, a stubborn bat, reliable to get runs and a good wicket keeper; F. W. Ratcliff, a superb bat, a good bowler and a brilliant fielder; A. E. Winsor, a good bat and as nimble as a cricket in the field; Joe Fletcher, the

old reliable all-around bowler, batter and fielder; Col. F. W. Clinch, a hard hitter, when set certain to make a score—a good change bowler; H. Clark, a reliable batter and fielder; H. Clark, a very fast bowler and batter; W. D. Robinson, the best all-around cricketer in the West, many of his friends assert; P. F. Dougal, a good, fast bowler, and usually reliable for runs; O. G. Opperman, steady bat and fair fielder; W. J. Price, good bat, magnificent at point, a good wicket keeper; H. Canfield, a stone-waller who defies all kinds of bowling, a good fielder; C. K. Plahon, mascot, one of the juniors, good bat and can be relied upon for runs when necessary, as shown in Chicago last year in the tournament.

The St. Louis Club is a member of the Northwestern Cricket Association, which holds its tournament in Manitoba this year. It is made up of the Omaha, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago and Manitoba teams. Instead of participating in the association tournament this year the Southern Cana-

dian trip will be taken. It is quite likely that several non-players, who are supporters of the club, will go along with the team. There may also be a second week of playing for some members of the team who will stay over with Dr. Duckworth.

Canada is the center of cricket on this side of the water, and it is believed the St. Louis cricketers will have opportunity to strengthen their work in preparation for the World's Fair tournament. They scarcely hope to win a majority of games played with men who have wickets that are like the tops of billiard tables and who play cricket six days in the week.

When a ball is batted outside of the cricket grounds four runs are counted for the batter without his leaving the wicket. In the Chicago teams play at Parkdale, Ontario, two years ago, Rev. Duckworth made nine of these fours and a single, a record unprecedented in those parts. There are some of the best all-around cricketers in St. Louis to be found in the United States, it is said.

REV. E. DUCKWORTH, rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Goodie and Cote Brillante avenues, will advertise the World's Fair throughout the cities and towns of Canada, by means of a cricket team that will leave St. Louis for Toronto in a private car August 8. This car will be the home of the team on its travels.

August 8 comes on Saturday. The team will arrive in Toronto Monday morning, August 10. It will play the famous Toronto eleven that day. Tuesday it will meet Rosedale. Wednesday Parkdale will be vanquished, maybe. Thursday Hamilton will be tried out. Friday will bring the team to Albans.

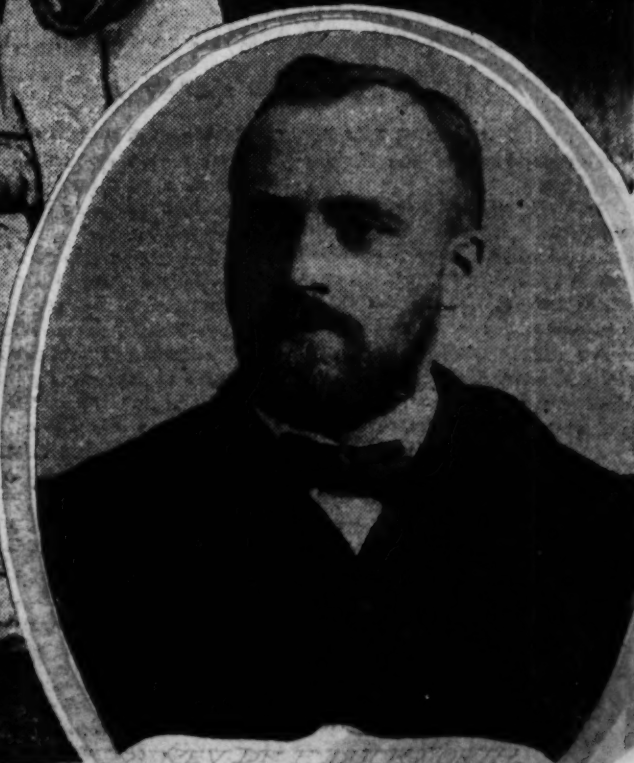
By this time any stage fright that may be felt by the St. Louis eleven will have worn off, and it will be expected to have gained enough points on Canadian playing methods to enable it to meet the famous Gordon McKay team at Toronto Saturday. The players in this eleven are all Scots.

Matches between St. Louis and Canadian players were arranged by Dr. Duckworth, through John Hall, secretary of the Canadian Cricket Clubs. Two years ago Dr. Duckworth was through Canada with the Chicago Cricket Club. The idea of getting up a team in St. Louis to help to call attention in Canada to the city in which the Fair is to be held, and through this to interest Canadians in the Fair itself grew out of that trip. It is Dr. Duckworth's intention to invite each of the teams played with to participate in a cricket



ST. LOUIS CRICKET TEAM

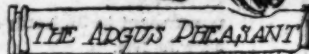
BACK ROW: O. JONES, T. S. ROBERTS, REV. E. DUCKWORTH, F. W. RATCLIFF, H. CLARK, G. TOWNLEY, F. W. WINN, H. CLARK.
2ND ROW: W. J. PRICE, A. E. WINSOR, J. A. RIDER, D. SIMPSON.
FRONT ROW: THOMAS CLARK, CHARLES FISHER, JOE FLETCHER.



REV. E. DUCKWORTH, RECTOR OF ST. JAMES PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

"ALL CREATURES ARE BLUFFERS"

Naturalist Ernest Ingersoll Finds That to Make Show of Strength They Do Not Possess Is Instinctive With All the Little Beasts, Birds and Fishes.



ERNEST INGERSOLL, one of the best known American naturalists, is writing for the Sunday Post-Dispatch a series of stories on the life and habits of the birds, beasts and fishes around us.

His first story was on the subject of life insurance among animals and insects, and his second is on bluffing, a remarkable instinct, which, as Mr. Ingersoll shows, is found in so many little creatures.

NEW YORK, July 18. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

By ERNEST INGERSOLL.

THE verb "bluff" long ago passed from the slang of the card table into respectable, if not elegant, speech.

It expresses more precisely and forcibly than anything else the idea of disgusting unconfessed weakness by a bold and defiant attitude—the legitimate, justifiable attempt at deception in self-defense which is a part of the armament of every creature.

For, after all, bluffing is nothing else than an attempt to make your antagonist believe you bigger or stronger than you are, or, perhaps, than he is; and then it becomes the natural tactics of the weak against the powerful.

The gambler who holds a strong hand has no need of this resource; it is the resort of the player who, lacking munitions for his war, must set up a pretense of strength that shall frighten his adversary.

This is nothing new. Most men and all women are bluffers, and every animal is an adept of the art within its own range of experience, while the less actual ability it has to use them, the more inclined it is to put up its fists.

Take, for instance, the caterpillar of a Sphinx moth—a slow, fat, green worm, crawling sluggishly about the bushes in plain view of every insect-eater.

It has no armor, nor spines, nor poison, nor ability to defend itself whatever, but the instant anything approaches it it rears up and wags its horned head and looks so formidable that almost nothing has the nerve to tackle it. This is purely a bluff.

Take the case of that harmless bragart, the hog-nose snake. He can really hurt nothing bigger than a mouse or a fielding sparrow, and he lives mainly on ground beetles and worms, yet he has to be on his guard against hawks, owls, skunks, blacksnakes and various other serpent-eaters. In respect to all of which he is full of cowardly fear.

But he is so slow that he cannot run; he can wield no poisoned stilts as do the rattlesnake and copperhead, and must rely entirely upon inspiring terror.

So he swells out his head and neck to twice their size by expanding his ribs, opens a great triangular mouth, blows and

hisses, and makes believe he is the ugliest sort of viper—and as a rule succeeds well enough to be left alone.

If you "call" his bluff he will fall limp or turn over on his back in a dead faint of fear before you have really injured him at all.

The dreadful East Indian viper which the Portuguese pioneers in India named cobra capello—the hooded snake—has the same idea when he lifts a third of his length and presents his immensely distended head and neck in the face of a leopard or other threatening foe.

He has good weapons, but few animals fight unless compelled to do so, and he tries to avoid it by a bluff.

In fact, almost all animals when they find that shrinking out of sight fails to cause them to be overlooked, immediately try to make themselves as big as they can to produce fright.

We borrow the simile from them when we say of a truculent fellow that he "bristles up." That is the notion of a wolf or a dog when he lifts his hackles and rises on tiptoe to meet his challenger; and of puss when she sets every hair on end, arches her spine and swells her tail to thrice its peaceful girth.

When the fight actually comes on they forget all these blustering preparations, which were merely terrifying tactics, like the howling and pawing of a bull, the war-paint and rattles, or the yelling and firecrackers of the savage or the Chinese before a battle.

The porcupine is one of the best of the bluffers, for he not only turns himself into a living chestnut burr, but rattles his quills against one another like some medieval knight jangling all his war-harness as he enters the joust to proclaim how impregnable he is and at the same time to hearten himself up a bit.

If the porcupine shivers with fright the same rattling of the hollow quills would follow, and perhaps, if the truth were known, that is really what he does.

At any rate, he doesn't shoot his quills as the old stories alleged, yet he might almost as well do so, for the slightest touch will cause their needle-like barbed points to adhere to any soft surface, and they are pulled out and carried away by the enemy, as souvenirs of a fruitless encounter far more difficult to get rid of than to acquire.

Few of the woodland animals are un-

aware of this, and consequently nothing but the foolishness of youth or the desperation of extreme hunger will lead any beast of prey to forget the warning of the rattling quills and leap upon their tender-fleshed but bristling owner.

A good many bugs and some caterpillars and crustaceans have an armament similar to that of the "fretful porcupine," but these behave more like the hedge hog, simply rolling up, so that their points stand out in every direction and defying the enemy to find an exposed point for attack.

There is one sort of fish, however, represented by several species in northern seas, as well as many in the tropics, which combines a strong disposition to bluff with a very good "hand."

This is the tribe of lobe fish or porgies, of which the little puffer or swell-doodle of our Atlantic coast is a good example.

These fishes when quiet look much like others, except that they have a rough leathery skin, instead of a scaly one, and are everywhere (except along the shoreline) covered with bristle-like appendages.

Let one of them be alarmed in any way, however, and an almost instantaneous change takes place. It sucks in water by rapid gulps until it swells into a ball studded with stiff spikes. In this condition it rises to the surface of the water and spins and bobs about, giving queer, audible grunts and making a most extraordinary, and to our eyes, comical appearance.

This is enough to make most any thoughtful fish wonder at the error of its intention and leave the unsightly thing alone, but if, misguidedly, it still tries to seize it, it finds the grunting, prickly little globe something it is indisposed to swallow and hastily spits it out.

As a matter of fact the "spines" of the globefish are not hard nor venomous and would do no harm, but the little fellow succeeds in life as well as if he wore a real armor, for he makes his foes think him a

real terror.

The process of natural selection have worked steadily among birds, fishes and beasts toward making this faculty of "bluff" more and more successful as a means of self-protection, and have supplied many means to that end.

An owl and various other birds throw their wings out or forward and use them well in a struggle, but one—the magnificent argus pheasant—spreads them in front of him, which not only magnifies his warlike appearance, but serves as a shield in the combat that may not always be avoided.

Of great service is this shield in the fre-

ness go on as before? Surely, if the King feels for "his poor," as he is said to feel, and has as much thought for them as he is said to have, he would not have allowed his advisers to inflict on them such a blow as they have received.

For the lower down in the financial scale the Britisher may be, the heavier has been the blow.

To a large number of small tradesmen "postponement" meant "ruin" and to a large number of the laboring class it meant "workhouse," which translated into Ameri-

can, is "almshouse."

Another thing. The people are told that the royal work and the anxieties of state are chiefly responsible for the condition of body that resulted in what the doctors now call "peripneumonia," but called "consumption" in the beginning; and they are also told that the King had thought more of self-indulgence and less of the public business he would have been all right today.

This, the complaining Britisher declares, is adding insult to injury. It assumes that the British public are fools.

On June 3 the King went to the opera, on June 2 he went to Epsom races and in the evening attended Daly's Theatre; on June 4 he went to the Derby and in the evening attended a party; on June 5 he again went to Epsom races, on June 6 he saw the Oaks run; on June 7 he went out to dinner and to a ball; on June 8 he attended a polo match; on June 11 he went to Aldershot, and while he was listening to a military concert in the open air on a rainy night developed the lung or peripneumonia, from which he is now suffering.

In other words, his Majesty burned the candle at both ends—for he did a good deal of work between his pleasures—with the result that might have been expected, and that was expected and predicted by not a few.

quent contests that happen between tropical jungle fowls and serpents, for the snake has little to strike at that it is really vulnerable.

Tactics of this kind are said to be a part of the secret of the extraordinary success the ground hornbill of South Africa has in killing the dreadful puffing adder and other deadly snakes of that region which it likes to chase to the edge of its hole.

On discovering a snake three or four of the birds advance sideways toward it with wings stretched out and with their quills flap at and irritate the snake till it strikes their wing feathers, when they immediately close all around and violently peck it with their long, sharp bills, quickly withdrawing again when the snake lets go.

This they repeat until the snake is dead. If the reptile advances the birds place both wings in front of it, completely covering its head and most vulnerable parts, just as does the argus pheasant.

All the lizards having little ability for real harm in them, are great bunglers and seem to know well how to profit by their spiny-crested, diabolically ugly features.

There is one sort, however, which has special means for "putting up a bluff" in its vast Elizabethan collar or "frill." This consists of a great outgrowth of flesh from behind the ears all the way round under the throat. It is as though the head of an animal were pushed through an umbrella, which lies folded back upon its shoulders in ordinary moments.

This lizard is an inhabitant of Australia and sometimes reaches three feet in girth. It seeks its food both in trees and on the ground, where it runs swiftly, and is often seen about rural gardens.

When not disturbed it moves quietly about, but it is highly irascible and the instant it is provoked opens its frills and makes for a tree where, if overtake, it throws itself on its stern, raises its fore body as high as possible and sticks its head between its shoulders in the center of an inverted umbrella studded with spines and prickles.

It would certainly be difficult to invent a picture of armament, rage and disgusting qualities all together, to exceed this bit of acting, and it is sufficient, many a time, to warn off the attacker who had not thought a peaceful-looking lizard would make a lightning change into something so fierce.

As a matter of fact animals are probably able to bluff more effectively than men because they are in such deadly earnest about it and do it so often.

JULES VERNE, WORKING AT 74 YEARS, HOPES TO WRITE 100 BOOKS

PARIS, July 18. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THERE have been so many contradictory reports recently about the condition of Jules Verne, the most famous writer of purely imaginative fiction that the world has ever known, that the correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch visited his home the other day at Amiens for the purpose of ascertaining the exact truth.

It has been said that Jules Verne had become blind, that his eyesight had been restored, that he was in destitute circumstances and that he was living in comfortable retirement upon the proceeds of his successful novels.

The truth is that he has never been blind and that he is in excellent condition financially, a man of wealth, in fact, as fortunes are estimated in Amiens. His eyes, however, have long been a source of trouble and anxiety to him.

He lives in a plain house on the Boule-

vard Longueville with his devoted wife, who speaks of him with great admiration and recites his virtues with eloquence.

"Yes, he had some trouble with his eyes," she admitted, "but he has not been hampered with his work, the study where he works being so arranged as to let in only a ray of light. Of course, the operation for cataract will be postponed as long as possible, on account of the danger which might result from it at his age."

In order to show how exaggerated the newspaper reports were, Mme. Verne went out on the porch and called, "Jules!" and in came the novelist, in his morning gown. Tall, with his white curly head, he looked the picture of strength. The half-closed condition of his eyes was the only indication of his infirmity.

He is now 74 years of age. The idea that his American friends were concerned about him was gratifying to him, and he began at once to give many details about his work. He expects not to lay down his pen until he has reached his hundredth book.

CHILDREN

ARE STILL SOLD IN HUNGARY

THE Hungarian authorities are taking decisive steps to put a stop to an extraordinary system of selling children which prevails to a large extent in the central provinces.

Once a month childless parents appear in a large founding hospital in Temesvar, where they seek out the children that suit them and depart after paying a sum of money for their purchase.

On a recent occasion thirty children, ranging from one to nine years, were disposed of in this way without sufficient guarantee being given that the purchasers were respectable people who would treat the children properly. The most beautiful children were those most sought after, especially fair-haired girls, as these in Hungary are rare.

In three cases circus people bought the children to bring up as acrobats. In one case a millionaire sought a boy to bring up as his heir, as he had disinherited his own son. The authorities now insist on the most careful investigations into the status and motives of the purchasers.

The news has got abroad in Hungary that there is a ready market for children in Temesvar, and the mothers of illegitimate children are eager in many cases to send their unhappy offspring to an institution where they have such prospects.

JUVENILES

FIGHT DUELS IN GERMANY

GERMAN public opinion has been a good deal staggered lately by an epidemic of dueling among juveniles.

Two youths, aged 11, recently fought a bloody battle in Zimmern, near Erfurt. One of them, offended that his friend paid too much attention to a school girl, aged 13, challenged the friend to a duel with pistols. At the first exchange of shots a bullet grazed the neck of one of the duelers. At the second a bullet penetrated the left breast of the challenger.

A still more shocking case happened near Chemnitz, in Saxony, where two lads of 15 and 16 years named Hermann and Knilling fought about a pretty waitress in a coffee house. Knilling fell badly hurt in the thigh, but while lying on the ground he discharged his revolver at his antagonist. His bullet piercing Hermann's right shoulder.

The ridiculous side of dueling was exemplified by a fight between two girls of 17 near Posen, both of them Poles. One of them fell in love with a German, and her friend in consequence flung every term of opprobrium on her who would think of the offended girl's honor.

They were both in a bad temper. Hermann was a German, and Knilling was a Pole. One of them fell in love with a German, and her friend in consequence flung every term of opprobrium on her who would think of the offended girl's honor.

LONDON PLANNED MUCH DOMESTIC BRIGANDAGE AGAINST CORONATION VISITORS

The King's Illness Hurt None So Badly as Those Londoners Who Were in League to Prey Upon the Throng.

LONDON, July 18. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE schemes of the Londoners for "mafficking" their visitors during the coronation festivities—which means, in corresponding English, the schemes for "doing" their visitors out of their money—surpassed in scope and magnitude any similar rapacities that have ever been attempted.

And these plans reached their climax on the Saturday that preceded the Thursday on which King Edward was to have been crowned.

A prudent desire not to "frighten away" the hovering birds had hitherto restrained the thrifty cockney to a certain extent. He had doubled and trebled the hotel rates and had, in several other ways, availed himself of his opportunities.

But on that Saturday he shut down the trap with a bang and caught many fellow-Londoners in it as well as the strangers.

This, however, he could not help. In the position of the Spanish duke enemy was about to storm a town, general who was to command and superintend the sub-

how friends were to be foes in the massacre,

the duke replied: "Oh, kill them all. The Lord will know his own."

So when, at 10 a. m. on Saturday, even the suburban bus fares were doubled and the fares along the line of route were quadrupled and quintupled, everybody—stranger or otherwise—had to submit or walk.

A very large number of people elected to walk and the consequence was that as soon as the postponement of the coronation was announced on Tuesday the bus companies weakened under the double discouragement and on nearly all the lines the old rates were restored with haste as great as that with which the new ones had been imposed.

The advances were simple blackmail and extortion. The number of would-be patrons of busses had increased and was increasing, as there was a very general desire to see the street decorations from a bus top—the best place from which to view the streets of London on any occasion.

We Americans hear a great deal of the commercial honor of the British people, often with comparisons unfavorable to the "smart" Yankee; but my experience is that nowhere in this wide and wicked world does "caveat emptor" apply with greater force than in "dear old Lunnnon."

No matter how apparently high-class the establishment, or how eminently respectable to all appearances, the proprietorship

or the service, your only safe course is to assume from the start that if they can "do" you out of a farthing—which is half a cent in good money—you will do it.

So, seeming to see a good chance, London decided to play the hog in grand style, and would have been playing it still but for the King's illness and the consequent postponement of the coronation ceremonies and pageants.

Nor would the omnibus companies, or any other extortionists, have been subjected to even a mark of rebuke, except in a private and individual way. The London newspapers are not in the rebuking business. Besides being the stupidest and slowest metropolitan journals in the world, they are also, all the circumstances considered, the most cowardly and subservient.

They worship the god of old custom and they tremble at the word "unauthorized" or "premature" as Belshazzar trembled at the handwriting on the wall.

So, lacking a precedent for defending the people against the greedy exactions of coronation, they sent their columns to press blank rather than publish about the King a scrap of news excepting such as may have been thrown to them by a stunky down the back stairs of Buckingham Palace.

The King's illness was not such a surprise to the public as the newspapers pretended it was. A very large number of the public who spent money in preparing for the coronation—among other items \$200,000 for street stands—did so with serious misgivings.

The prudent took into consideration the manner of the King's former life and the consequent condition of his health, while the superstitious doubted his "luck." So all who could insure their various ventures against the risk of no coronation or no procession did so.

But the loss in various directions is many times the amount of insurance, and hawkes from the \$40,000 spent by the Bank of Eng-

land for decorations to that of the day laborer who had a holiday forced upon him and no use to put it to.

In this postponement of the procession a private and individual way, in fact, as for the whole country is more or less affected as London is—feel that they have a grievance. While the King, or his private secretary, is professedly regretting the public disappointment, making no reference, by the way, to the public's pecuniary loss, it is not apparent why the disappointment and loss should have been inflicted.

So far as the proposed ceremony of June 26, in Westminster Abbey, is concerned, the abandonment of it would have disappointed only the royal family, the court, and a few others. As for the seven-mile procession fixed for Friday, that had brought to town hundreds of thousands of people and had caused the expenditure of many million pounds, much of this money has been lost by the abandonment of a pageant of which the King would have formed, really, but a small and momentary part, and in which the Queen would have been enthusiastically accepted as a substitute.

There is a very strong—albeit quiet—feeling that the empire's safety and continuity are not absolutely bound up in the theatrical and somewhat childish and altogether obsolete parades and pageants program of the Abbey, and that very little would have been lost and comparatively few people disappointed by their abandonment, while enormous loss and widespread disappointment have been caused by the abandonment of the great procession and of the festivities that were to accompany it.

Under breath, the King is called selfish for upsetting all the arrangements, just because he cannot play the star part in them. "Why not," these loyal but complaining Britons say—"why not have had the King take the oath and receive his crown in bed, and let the rest of the busi-

GEORGE W. LETTERMAN HERMIT BOTANIST IS THE GILBERT WHITE OF MISSOURI



MR. LETTERMAN'S GREAT BOX ELDER, SAID TO BE THE LARGEST KNOWN. IT MEASURES ELEVEN FEET AROUND, SHOULDER HIGH.



THIS IS MY FAVORITE ROCK FOR MOSSES. TWELVE SPECIES OF THEM GROW HERE.



THIS IS THE LARGEST MUSHROOM MR. LETTERMAN EVER FOUND. IT WEIGHED 75 POUNDS WHEN GREEN, WAS EDIBLE, AND WOULD HAVE MADE A MEAL FOR TWENTY MEN.



THAT FELLOW UP THERE IS THE POLYDORUS FRAXINOPHILUS, A FUNGUS PECULIAR TO WHITE ASH TREES.



MR. LETTERMAN POINTS OUT THE GINSENG, IN THE MISSOURI WOODS. ITS ROOTS ARE WORTH \$5.50 A POUND.

He Has Lived in a Missouri Wood for Thirty-Two Years, Is a Bachelor, Owns a House Stuffed With Specimens, and Has Made a Number of Botanical Discoveries.

MISSOURI has a Gilbert White. He is George W. Letterman of Allenton, and he is just as much like the man who wrote "Natural History of Selborne" as one pea is like unto another.

He is a bachelor, as White was; he knows intimately the plants and trees, as White did; he is an authority upon everything growing within a certain radius of his home, as White was; he watches the birds and the squirrels, as White did; and his home, like that of the student of Selborne, is a storehouse for that vast quantity of stuff which a Mrs. Letterman, did such a lady exist, would call trash, but which the Gilbert White of St. Louis County groups under the one glorious head of "specimens."

For thirty-two years the little "Professor" has been a student of natural science in the neighborhood of his home. He went to Allenton as a school teacher in 1869 and ere long he became a botanist whose name was known to botanists from end to end of this broad land. He knows the plants peculiar to every place in his beloved hills, and the kindred spirits he has piloted through the wood have been many scores in as many years.

For thirty years the people of Allenton have seen a short, sturdily built fellow emerge from a house on the principal street and go up or down the railroad track or over one of the hills.

That's the professor going after specimens. Thirty years is quite a while. "The professor" ought to have quite a lot of specimens by this time. He ought to be the most erudite man in Allenton. He has seen a small, easy-going man come

bird and beast in the wood around his home. He ought to be a pleasure to botanists and natural scientists who want to go through the wood at the heels of a thorough field worker. He ought to know what mushrooms are edible. He ought to know poison ivy when he sees it. He ought to be on intimate terms with the fern family. He ought to know why all persimmon trees do not have persimmons on them. He ought to know why a blue ash tree never has "punk" on it. He ought to know how to tell north and south by the compass plant. He ought to be able to make some money digging wild ginseng at \$5.50 the pound. He ought to know a slippery elm tree, the lucky fellow. He ought to know why cedar trees like the hickory and butternut trees the hollow.

And so he has and he does. His house, if a spark should be thrown into it, would explode like a rocket, so filled is it with botanical specimens pressed between sheets of paper. He has 10,000 species, and his specimens number hundreds of thousands. Some St. Louis institutions is to have this great Missouri herbarium some day, but not yet.

"The Professor" is indeed a delight to visitors. Dr. Engelmann, for whom the Engelmann Botanical Club of St. Louis is named, used to go out there and visit him. The members of the Engelmann Club have often spent a day with him. C. S. Sargent, chief of forestry at Harvard, makes an annual visit to Allenton and spends a few days looking at Letterman's trees. Gustav Hamback, professor of geology at Washington University, has many times visited the first citizen of Allenton and even spent a couple of summers in the Rocky Mountains with him.

"The Professor" certainly does know the flora of the country around him. Not content with knowing about the known plants

in his territory, he has discovered some that had been unknown and have been honored by having them named for him, so that it is not hard to find "Letterman" in looking over the names of American plants. Mr. Letterman is a native of Pennsylvania. He lives alone in a frame house of two stories. The yard is now grown with plants as high as one's head. Some of them look like weeds, but Mr. Letterman calls them all plants. Of course, if they are plants, it is all right to let them possess the yard in that fashion, though the same thing would look badly in weeds. Somewhere in the recesses of the house is Mr. Letterman's living room. Without seeing it at all it is safe to say that it is a typical den of a bachelor scientist, the housekeeper who would not sweep down a cobweb until he had completely studied and thoroughly understood its construction. As much of the interior of the house as is seen is nothing but specimens. They fill the shelves that fill the walls, and they are every one as precious as pearls of price, though Mr. Letterman says "of course there are some duplicates I do not need, and these I am going to throw away some day," which means that he will really do it some thirty-two years of February.

The Gilbert White of St. Louis County is a delightful old gentleman. He may not walk like 60, so how may one tell? He took the Sunday Post-Dispatch into his wood and his favorite field, and he pointed out everything, called it by name and enumerated its blood relations. He knows just where to go to find his pets, and they range from a great box elder, which Prof. Sargent tells him is the "largest ever found," to the tiniest Hohen upon the rocks. He calls the trees and plants "that fine fellow," "this little fellow," "that beautiful fellow," etc. They are all "fellows," and he is bound to them in a wondrous fellowship.

For the years and years he has lived almost all those known to our botanists. Of course I have not found all of these in St. Louis County, nor even in Missouri. I have worked over all the country, from Maine and Vermont, out to the Pacific coast.

To give you an idea of the richness of our forests here I will tell you of a German scientist who came here quite a good many years ago. He was going through the United States studying our hardwoods, and came to see me. I took him across the hill here into the Fox Creek bottom, and when he came out he told me he had never before seen such a display of hardwoods as we had in this.

It is an old-fashioned scholarship, this thing of being always in the field. But it is the sort that gave the world its Audubons and its Gilbert Whites. The botanist of Allenton cannot come into the city and appear quite at ease in his black coat and cellulose and cuffs; but he can do a big work out there in Nature's principal workshop, and nobody cares that he ties his cravat like Abe Lincoln so long as the ancient wood is to him an open book.

Out in Allenton and the country around it Mr. Letterman is a hale fellow well met. "Hello, Professor," comes from every side as he passes along and his "Hello, Jim," and "How are you, Bob?" are quite as hearty as the cheeriest of the salutes from his neighbors.

"Professor, we've got a whopper of a mushroom up in our meadow. Better bring your wheelbarrow up after it."

"Be up tomorrow. Save it for me."

"They have been saving them for him for 30 years."

By GEORGE W. LETTERMAN.

LIVE in a section of Missouri where the flora of the north meets the flora of the south, and I do not suppose there is another place in the United States that is a richer field for the botanist than this. I have been working in it 33 years. I will not say I have fully covered it yet.

have collected many tens of thousands of specimens, representing 10,000 species, or almost all those known to our botanists. Of course I have not found all of these in St. Louis County, nor even in Missouri. I have worked over all the country, from Maine and Vermont, out to the Pacific coast.

This is a great season for the botanist. The wet weather has partially undone the destructive work of last year's drought. We lost many of our wild plants during the drought. Some of these will not reappear for even a longer time; but there will be a reappearance of quite a number.

I go on collecting from year to year without any more serious thought of it than to know that it is a fascinating work and that I have many kindred spirits just as much interested in my work as I am in theirs.

Prof. Sargent of Harvard is our best

American authority on trees. He comes here. We have things here which interest him, and he is coming here again this fall for the reason that we have some new trees he is studying.

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SIMPLE SCIENCE OF THE MOTORMAN'S CRANK

IF one boy or girl in a thousand, perhaps, understands how the motorman on a trolley car is able to control the electric current so as to increase or diminish at will the force applied to the motor. This is one of the common things that no one thinks it necessary to explain in print.

The upright, cylindrical box near which the motorman stands, and the crank of which he is constantly turning back and forth, is the "controller." It is through that box that the current comes from the overhead wire and goes down into the motor. Attached to the inside of the box are several brushes and in the central hole space is a wooden cylinder, placed upright, to which is attached the crank that the motorman turns. There are packs of brushes on the surface of the wooden cylinder and fixed metal plates, which are capable of being formed into various combinations of electric force. To these plates comes the supply current by means of wires that connect them with the trolley. Now, when the motorman turns the crank, of course he turns the wooden cylinder, and the turning of the cylinder brings the plates, or rather a certain combination of the plates, in contact with the brushes that are attached to the inside of the controller.

The brushes receive the current from the plates and transmit it to the motor. The electric force transmitted, or rather the combination of plates touching the brushes, there are packs of brushes on the surface of the wooden cylinder and fixed metal plates, which are capable of being formed into various combinations of electric force. To these plates comes the supply current by means of wires that connect them with the trolley. Now, when the motorman turns the crank, of course he turns the wooden cylinder, and the turning of the cylinder brings the plates, or rather a certain combination of the plates, in contact with the brushes that are attached to the inside of the controller.

BABY GIRL HAS MADE A MAN OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER

The Young Nobleman Who Married Miss Zimmerman of Ohio Is No Longer the Most Reckless Spendthrift in England, But an Earnest Fellow More Worthy His Family Name.

THE people of the United States have heard a great deal of the young Duke of Manchester, who married the daughter of Millionaire Zimmerman of Ohio, and was famed the world over as having more debts than any other young man on earth.

The Duke was a sport. He had traveled at a terrific pace, and time and again had the English aristocracy been thunderstruck with his escapades. In the midst of it all he wedded the American heiress, and now it comes from London that the Duke has turned over a new leaf and is no more his old self, but an earnest English nobleman.

Naturally, the world asks if some great reformer has not brought about this great change in the life of a man, and London answers that it is, indeed, the work of a powerful person—who is none other at all than the Duke's little baby girl.

LONDON, July 19. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ABY has made a man of the Duke of Manchester. One of the wildest, most extravagant and utterly irresponsible members of the British nobility has changed in a few months into a thoughtful, earnest and respectable man of affairs.

His marriage was the beginning of it. The duke had known Miss Helen Zimmerman for three or four years. They met at a house party in England, and the handsome, quick-witted, highly educated American girl, who could hold her own with the most vigorous of out-of-door sports among the English women, had the temerity to propose to him.

But the real courtship did not begin until a few weeks before the marriage in November, 1900, when the duke went to Paris just after one of his most extravagant escapades in London, which resulted in a breach of promise suit.

He again met Miss Zimmerman and became devoted to her. They were married without consulting any one, and the only explanation they gave was that they loved each other, which, after all, is perhaps the best that could have been given.

From the time he was married, Manchester changed. But the cynics declared that when the novelty of being a benedict was away he would again follow in the footsteps of his father, which he had been treading ever since he was old enough to go about.

Last October a baby was born in Kimbalton Castle, a fine and beautiful little girl, who was christened Lady Alice Montagu.

The birth of the first child is an event in every man's life, and it seemed to mean more to Manchester than to most men. From the time the child came into the world the young father gave it an affection that amounted almost to adoration.

The steady gaze in the baby's blue eyes, wise in their supreme innocence, the dainty, delicate red of the sweet, pure baby mouth; the firm grip of the chubby, pink baby hand—these seemed to be the most wonderful and beautiful things in the world to Manchester.

They brought his gracelessness to a state of grace. He has become a model of domestic devotion. His wife and his baby girl have made him look upon the life he had led with disgust.

He has paid his debts, which is a most important step toward social rehabilitation. It was not fitting that a Duke of Manchester with a beautiful American wife and the father of Lady Alice Montagu should be a bankrupt and unable to take his seat in the House of Lords and to enjoy other privileges to which his birth entitled him.

He owed something like \$100,000, and up to the time of his marriage he would have gladly owed twice as much if the money-lenders had been accommodating. Manchester has denied that Father-in-Law Zimmerman paid these debts, which were settled for about \$120,000.

At any rate, the payment of the debts was among the first things that Manchester did after his baby was born. He has been released from bankruptcy and has again taken his seat in the House of Lords. In short, he has thoroughly re-

Devonshire, one of the richest women in England and one of the most parsimonious, calmly told the young family that the Duke's allowance was 15 shillings a week, and she saw no prospect of its ever being increased.

Then it was reported that the young man was to wed Miss May Goelet, heiress to \$5,000,000. But her father said before his death that he would rather see his daughter dead than married to the Duke of Manchester. It was believed that the rumor was true that the duke was to marry Miss Pauline Astor, the daughter of William Waldorf Astor. And there were others, equally desirable matches from a worldly standpoint, whom it was said that the duke was to wed. But none of the engagements were formally announced.

In between times he made a few engagements of his own, or, at least, so conducted himself as to give excuse for reports that he was to marry persons whom the English nobility looked down upon. There was a young person in the Gaiety Theatre, who was so pretty and so charming that she was known only as Gladys, having no need of a family name to distinguish her from the other Gladyses at large on the English stage.

Then there was that affair with Cleo de Merode, a person of international fame, and who certainly was beautiful in an ethereal, nun-like way. Manchester really did succumb to the charms of the Merode, who has captivated many more sophisticated men than he. It was announced that he was to marry her and that he was rescued by his mother.

Miss de Merode admitted that the duke had asked her to marry him and she paid him over a large sum of money. In fact, it would appear that in love-making he had no superior, which, coming from one of her experience, is a most remarkable tribute.

The young duke was constantly being mixed up in ever so many escapades, and they cost money. He always was an improvident person. He spent money with the prodigality of a millionaire, reckless of consequences, when he had it; if he did not, he was perfectly willing to order things. When he really had to have cash he appealed to the money-lenders. He managed to get away with a lot of cash, and the bills he ran up were enormous.

It is said that he attended Mrs. Hallett-Hughes' fancy dress ball, wearing only a very diminutive tating suit. There is no man in England who can wear a bathing suit more effectively than Manchester, for he is splendidly formed. But a bathing costume is hardly the thing for a ball, even a fancy dress ball, and the duke was asked to retire, which he did with great good nature.

It is also said that only three years ago, while in Lyons, he walked down the aisle where Cleo was performing, scrambled over the orchestra and begged her to give him a cigarette. She tossed it to him, and the duke is alleged to have taken one or two puffs and then carefully placed it in a card-case.

The cigarette story may not have been true, but he really did a lot of foolish things like that, which made his name a byword in London.

And as to money matters, it was thoroughly well understood that he was absolutely irresponsible. He had not the faintest realization of the value of money, and he had no consideration for tradesmen.

It is but fair to Manchester to say that he had his own code of ethics with regard to finances. For instance, he never would borrow money from his friends or permit them to suffer in any way from his improvidence. Neither would he descend to any disreputable method of raising money, which he could easily have done. Time and time again, when he was in the dire straits for cash he refused offers of large sums, in one instance the amount was \$50,000 to permit simply his name to appear as a director of a company. Peers who laid far greater claim to respectability than ever Manchester had were involved in many transactions of that sort, like those of the duke.

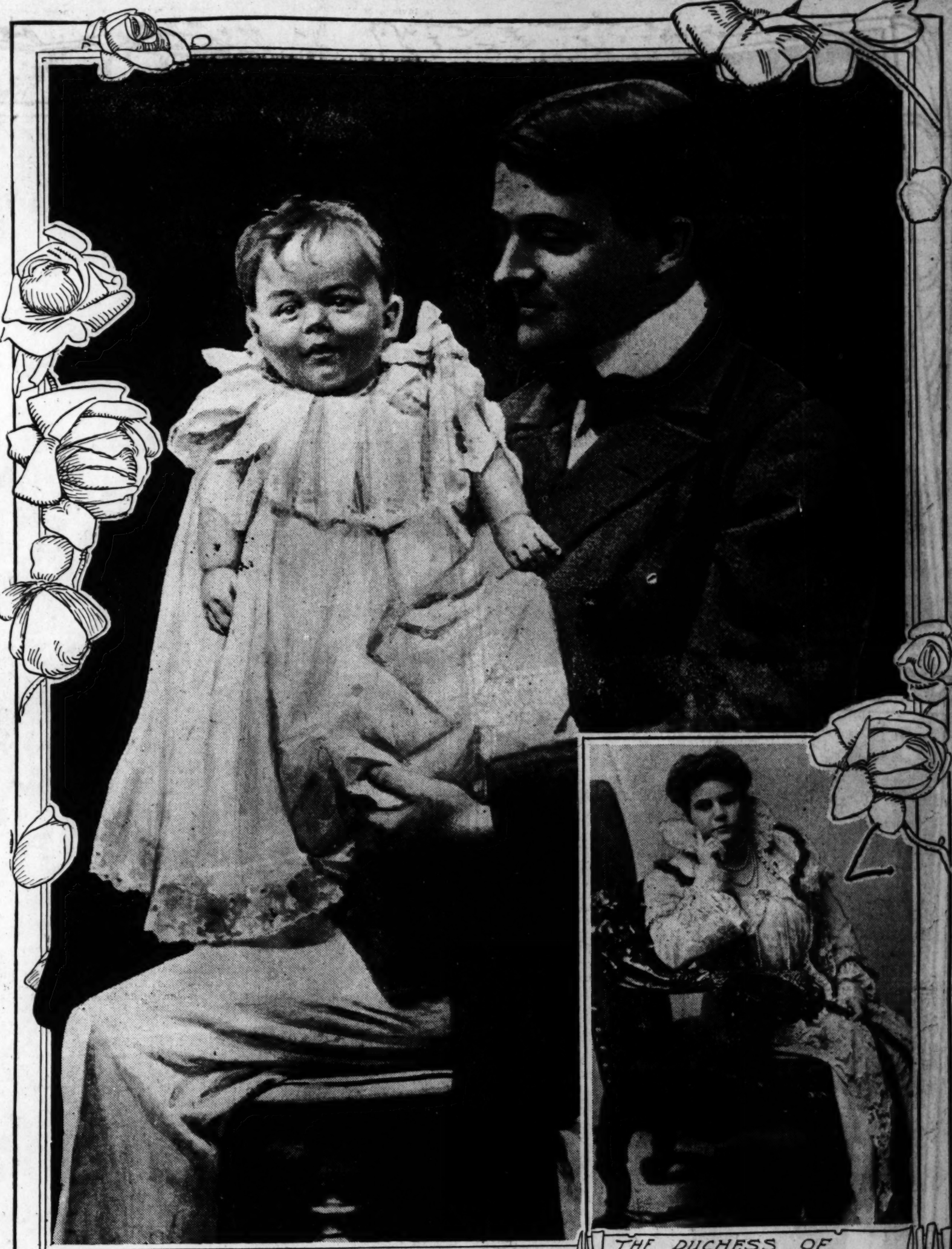
He would order anything from a tradesman when he had no resources and had not the slightest idea where the bill could be paid. He sought the money lenders and agreed to any terms they demanded. What property he had was entailed, and he knew it could not be touched. Had it been so, he would have sold it, but he would not have sold it for his father's sake and mortgage everything that could be placed upon the market. This young duke frequently paid as high as 100 per cent for loans. At that time he had no credit in London. In fact, for years he has not been able to get anything without paying cash for it, and no one who knew him would accept his check. He was always perfectly willing to write a check for any amount, and he never had the slightest notion whether he had a balance in the bank or not.

If Manchester had been accused of trying to defraud any one he would have been furious. Of course, tradesmen and money lenders didn't count.

The young man has many virtues, and as a matter of honesty it should be said that his chief failing was his utter irresponsibility. He was wholly lacking in any sense of it, and it led him into doing outrageous things. This was partly due to his training. He grew up without any restraining influences whatever. Had his father guided him in his youth Manchester would have been a far different man. But he has always done exactly as he liked. And the sense of his personal freedom from everything made him careless of all consequences. But even in his wildest days there was nothing vicious in him. He was always one of the most generous of men, not only in money matters, but in his consideration of others—when he happened to think about it. And his only sin in that respect were in the deeds of omission, and not of commission.

He has many good qualities. To begin with, he has really a fine mind. He inherited his father's literary ability along with many weaknesses, and he is well read generally. He has a taste for medicine, and although he studied it only for his own amusement he could very quickly pass an examination that would qualify him for a degree.

He speaks and writes French as well as English, and he speaks German fluently. He is exceptionally gifted as an actor, and when he was in great need of money he managed to make his last influence to take up the stage professionally. He refused, although he is a far better actor than the Earl of Rossmore or the Earl of Tarnmouth, the titled Englishmen who are on the professional stage. He declared that he would not trade upon his family name.



THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER AND HIS DAUGHTER, LADY ALICE MONTAGUE.

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER

EAST ST. LOUIS BABY WEIGHS 30 POUNDS AT FOUR MONTHS



MARION STACY AGE 4 MONTHS
EAST ST. LOUIS
WEIGHT 30 LBS.
PHOTO BY MURILLO

NO RICH AMERICAN SEEMS TO WANT THE HOPE DIAMOND

NEW YORK, July 17. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WHAT is the matter with the Hope diamond?

And what is the matter with our millionaires and our multi-millionaires that they do not come forward to buy it?

This wonderful brilliant, one of the finest and most noted in the world, has been in New York City for more than seven months and has not been bought. It is a 12-carat diamond of extraordinary depth—that any one who wore it as an ornament would be laughed at.

Lady Francis Hope (May Ashe) appeared before the solemn English Court of Chancery two years ago in the interest of securing for her husband, the impoverished nobleman, permission to sell the diamond, and declared that she would not wear it—thus it was too big for anyone to wear.

The court declined to grant permission for the sale because of the objection of other members of the family, who had a hereditary interest in it and who declared that if it were sold Lord Hope would immediately squander the proceeds on his actress wife.

It may be that the question of "What to do with it" has prevented its sale in the United States.

Any one of the three men mentioned as having shaken their heads after looking at the stone could easily make this handsome gift to the nation or city if he cared to. Until recently there was no gem of the same brilliant sapphire blue as that of the Hope diamond. Now there is one other, but it is much smaller, weighing only 25 carats, while the Hope gem weighs 45 carats.

little things that please women, and that is one reason why he is so popular among them.

And men respect him. They may scorn his weaknesses, but a strong right arm, with 170 pounds of bone and muscle behind it, together with skill and an Anglo-Saxon delight in a fight when there is a good excuse for it, go far with the average man. And then Manchester, with all his follies, never did a caddish or really dishonorable thing, unless his irresponsibility in money matters be so considered.

In his latest escapade, which resulted in Portia Knight, an American actress now in London, suing him for breach of promise, there was no slightest suggestion of anything disreputable on either side.

So it will be seen that the Duke of Manchester had excellent claims for consideration, but he needed some powerful influence

to develop the manliness in him, to make him conquer his weaknesses. When a young man of 24 is declared a bankrupt, with debts amounting to \$120,000, and who lost not a penny of it in speculation, it means that he has gone the pace. As a matter of fact, Manchester never cared much for gambling, although he has gambled heavily at times. It may also be said in this connection that his friends declare that no one ever saw him intoxicated or ill-tempered.

Since his first child was born Manchester has delighted in the society of the baby. He has been everything that a married man should be, and his mind is turning to serious things. His mother, who was Consuelo Yanga, is delighted over her son's reformation, and she has exerted herself in behalf of her daughter-in-law, who has not yet been presented at court.

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And men respect him. They may scorn his weaknesses, but a strong right arm, with 170 pounds of bone and muscle behind it, together with skill and an Anglo-Saxon delight in a fight when there is a good excuse for it, go far with the average man. And then Manchester, with all his follies, never did a caddish or really dishonorable thing, unless his irresponsibility in money matters be so considered.

MARLBOROUGH CORONATION GOWNS CHARM LONDON

No Other Englishwoman Prepared So Elaborately As Did the Duchess Who Was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

LONDON, July 19. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE millions spent by the nobility and the fashionable set in England in preparing for the coronation festivities no individual was so royally extravagant as the Duchess of Marlborough, one of the four duchesses who were appointed to raise the canopy over Queen Alexandra during the rite of anointment in the coronation service in Westminster Abbey.

It was the greatest honor ever bestowed upon an American in a foreign court who held no representative office, and it formed

an excellent excuse, if any were needed, for the elaborate preparations which the young woman who was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt made for what was to have been the greatest festival that England ever saw.

It is not possible to even estimate some of the expenditures with accuracy, for those which come under the head of entertainment have been barely suggested, and many of the functions planned were abandoned before they had been publicly announced.

But the gowns purchased by the Duchess of Marlborough, the jewels bought for the occasion and the splendid coach give a hint

of the lavishness of the outlay. For had the coronation taken place the American duchess would have been perhaps the most splendidly gowned woman in the great assemblage, excepting, of course, Her Majesty the Queen, and the magnificence of the jewels and dress worn by her grace of Marlborough would have approached those of royalty.

The coronation robe of the Duchess of Marlborough was made of superb Lyon velvet, lined with the finest silk. The ermine was of the best quality of that highly expensive fur, and the cost of the garment was about \$120, which is probably more than any other of the peeresses paid for their robe. As to what might be called the official coronet, it was laid down that it should be of silver gilt, and that the "pearls" should not be pearls at all, but balls of silver. The cost of these coronets, when made by the most fashionable London goldsmiths, was about \$125. No one would dream of disobeying the order of the King, so far as the services in Westminster Abbey were concerned, but there

were no restrictions for the coronets to be worn elsewhere. Peeresses wore their coronets on many occasions, thereby having an advantage over the peers. The latter have not worn their coronets since Queen Victoria was crowned, more than sixty years ago.

The American duchess who has taken so important a place in court and social circles in England, spent between \$50,000 and \$70,000 on precious stones and new settings for the coronation.

The Duchess of Marlborough had a new coronet made, and it is of pure gold. Its workmanship, particularly the strawberry leaves, which signify the ducal rank, is exquisite. The cost of this crown is said to have been \$200. There is a vast discrepancy in the charges of the London jewellers, and the fashionable ones received pretty much anything they are pleased to demand. This was especially true before the date set for the coronation, when they were rushed with orders.

The little or underdress which the Duchess of Marlborough had made for the event was a royally sumptuous gown. There was but one law with regard to this part of the costume—only a combination of white and gold could be used.

The gown of the Duchess was of cloth of gold, that most costly of all materials, which is always associated with royalty because of its richness and value. It is adorned with a profusion of pearls. Many of them are real pearls, sewed on to the garment, pearls of great price. The genuine jewels were, of course, placed where they could be seen to the best advantage, and they are so numerous that they gave the impression that the whole gown is decorated with them.

Of course, not all of the pearls were bought for the occasion, although the high-priced imitation ones were, and some of these imitations that were used by the hundred almost cost as much as a dollar each.

Her bill for jewels was the greatest that the American duchess contracted for the coronation. Her collection of gems has long been celebrated as one of the finest in England. They are splendid old Marlborough jewels that have come to her, and thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth that have been presented to her individually. In addition she has purchased many for herself.

The Duchess had many of her jewels reset for the coronation, and as some of the new pieces are most elaborate, her bill for these ran into the thousands. Some of the modern settings are almost as costly as the jewels themselves.

Not content with the gems she already possessed, the Duchess of Marlborough bought many new ones especially for the coronation. It was to have been permitted the peeresses to wear such jewelry as pleased them at the services. Queen Alexandra set the fashion, for she was to have appeared with costlier gems than a queen had ever before worn. The glittering display upon the Duchess of Marlborough would have been second only to that of her majesty.

A superb diamond necklace was almost trebled in length by the addition of new stones which had to be carefully matched, and a great diamond pendant was added to it—a very beautiful stone, one of the finest that could be found in all Europe.

It is not likely that the Duchess of Marlborough would have purchased these diamonds and other gems which she bought recently had it not been for the coronation. Queen Alexandra was to have been decked in all the splendid royal jewels in addition to those which were hers when she was Princess of Wales. The great Koh-i-noor was set in her crown—for the legend that the famous diamond brings misfortune and death to those who wear it applies only to men—and the four duchesses who were to raise the canopy had planned to wear their finest ornaments, and as many of them as could be worn with good taste, to be in keeping with her Majesty's brilliant decorations.

Take it all together, for there were many expenditures that have not been mentioned, it is certain that the Duchess of Marlborough spent at least \$100,000 in getting ready for the coronation of Edward VII, which was postponed at the last minute, and the total amounted to a great deal more than that, in all probability.

Other American women who married Englishmen also spent small fortunes in making ready for the great event. The Marchioness of Dufferin bought a wonderful diamond chain that is long enough to be arranged in bows, and Mrs. Arthur Paget bought ever so many new gowns, as well as gorgeous gowns that cost a great deal of money.

But none of them was so lavish of her money and so determined to make a brave show as the little Vanderbilt duchess. And this was to be expected, for none had more money at her disposal and no American was to have played so important a part in the crowning as she. Never has an American been other than a spectator in a function like that. The Duchess of Marlborough was given the highest honor that could be bestowed upon her for that occasion, and it was to be expected that she would show her appreciation of it by appearing in the most splendid apparel.

Of course, the great amount of money the coronation preparations cost her will not be thrown away, for all signs point to the recovery of King Edward, which means that the coronation will only be deferred. So the Duchess of Marlborough may ride in her gilded coach of state, wear her beautiful cloth of gold gown and her blazing jewels in Westminster Abbey after all, for it is altogether unlikely that there will be no change in the arrangements which it required half a year to complete.

The girl who, a few months before, had languished into inactivity at a social affair, treated the hardy episode as a good joke.

Although a novice on horseback, Miss Roosevelt sits her saddle well and shows in every way that she is accustomed to a horse and rider to ride.

Her riding habit is of black cloth. She wears a sailor hat and tan leather riding boots, and carries a jaunty English crop.

The President's daughter may be seen almost any morning nowadays at Chevy Chase taking the hounds, under the eye of her riding master, with the idea of perfecting herself for the fall meet.

Miss Roosevelt's set in Washington is one that has a decided leaning toward athletics. It is even said that some of the members of the clique put on the boxing gloves now and then and strike out at each other right merrily.

This need not indicate that the President's daughter is becoming mannish, for she is not. She is truly and prettily feminine, and wisely appreciates the fact that the strenuous and natural way to get sex the time she knows that there is no reason why they should be lost by a reasonable devotion to physical exercise.

MISS ROOSEVELT WEARS PORTO RICO LINEN AND CARRIES A CANE



CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE, OF MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT. MISS ROOSEVELT WEARS A DRESS MADE OF PORTO RICO LINEN AND CARRIES A SILVER HEADED BAMBOO CANE.

WASHINGTON, July 17. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT, rosy-cheeked and vibrant with the impulse of health, is a wonderful example of what athletics, sunshine and the open air will do for delicate girlhood.

When the eldest daughter of the President reached Washington in November last she was a slender slip of a girl, her shoulders drooping a little and her manner one of almost listless indifference.

It was observed that at the social functions, notably those lasting for several hours, she faded visibly under the slightest fatigue. She did not care to ride horseback, and found no interest in walking for mere exercise.

It was often remarked by those who watched her at the big entertainments at the White House that she would be bright and brilliant during the first hours, then she would tire, and after a period of obvious restlessness would leave her place in the receiving line and wander about the mansion or retire to an "out-of-the-way" room and sit with her own particular set in some retired corner.

Now Miss Roosevelt is a very different young woman. She has practically lived in

the open air since the first signs of pleasant weather, and she has taken nearly every course known in athletics.

She has become a graceful and ardent equestrienne, so nearly perfect in her riding that she has won in competition with her brother "Ted" a prize offered by her father for the one that should show the greatest proficiency on horseback.

The active outdoor life which Miss Alice has led has had excellent results. She is still slender, for she is that type and never will be plump, but she has increased her weight 15 pounds and shows it in her rounded cheeks, while her chest measurement has noticeably increased.

The pink of her pink and white complexion has deepened, her blue eyes are brighter and more sparkling and her manner generally is vivacious.

Before she left Washington recently for a visit to Boston she could withstand the fatigue of the longest entertainment, and there was none of her former restlessness in her manner.

Miss Roosevelt's enthusiasm for athletic sports was developed entirely after she reached Washington.

During the official season the President and Mrs. Roosevelt couldn't find leisure to encourage their daughter in athletic and

outdoor exercises, and the trip to Cuba to visit the family of Gen. Leonard Wood was planned entirely because of the young woman's depicted physical condition, following the long series of social entertainments.

Miss Roosevelt's father promised her the finest saddle horse to be had if she would begin riding and show an ability in the management of a mount, and, at his earnest suggestion, she and young "Ted" went every day to the Chevy Chase Club, where a special riding master, detailed from Fort Myer, gave them lessons in cross-country riding.

The prize offered by the President was to go to the one who should show the most improvement and daring, and this Alice proudly captured from her brother. It was a pretty little riding whip with a gold handle.

Recently, while the Rochambeau party was in Washington, Miss Roosevelt, on no chestnut bay, Kentucky, the promised saddle-horse, made a mad dash through the rain, in company with the President, Gen. Brugere and a number of the other French visitors, and, while drenched to the skin, rode laughingly through the heavy down-pour and returned to the White House without a sign of fatigue.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH IN THE ROBES & JEWELS SHE WAS TO HAVE WORN AT THE CORONATION.

MISS DREXEL FOUNDS WESTERN INDIAN SCHOOL

Nebraska Is to Have a Western Carlisle, the Gift of Mother Mary Katharine, Who Was Miss Mary Drexel, Daughter of Philadelphia's Millionaire.

MOTHER MARY KATHARINE, founder and head of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, formerly Miss Mary Katharine Drexel of Philadelphia, daughter of the former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan in the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers, has through her agents, furnished the money to secure control of the splendid hot springs at Cascade, ten miles from this city, and will erect at that place a large school where only Indian and negro children will be instructed. A sanitarium will be attached to the educational institution.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MOTHER MARY KATHARINE devotes yearly many hundreds of thousands of dollars to charity, and, while the amount is not definitely known, it is said to be almost, if not quite, \$1,000,000. The Order of the Blessed Sacrament was founded by Miss Drexel in 1893, and has grown into a sisterhood of 45 members and a large number of novices. The primary object of the order is the teaching and uplifting of the Indians and negroes. Several schools have been opened in the last few years, but the one to be established at Cascade will be the largest under the control of the order.

Fifteen to twenty years ago, as the daughter of the head of the banking firm of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York, J. B. Morgan & Co., London, and Drexel, Hargis & Co. of India, with unlimited wealth at her command, Miss Mary Katharine Drexel was the envy of the society world of the East. The doors of the most exclusive

this country as well as of Europe opened at her approach, and she was the leader of her set. But with all her wealth and position, Miss Drexel remembered the teachings of the church, and was true to the faith. Bishop O'Connor of Philadelphia was the spiritual adviser of the Drexel family, and when he came West to take charge of a Nebraska diocese, he continued his supervision of the religious welfare of his friends in Philadelphia. While living in the West, during the 80s, the good bishop had every opportunity to see the degradation and ignorance in which the Indians lived. Through his advice the head of the Drexel family gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to relieve their condition. On Mr. Drexel's death, he bequeathed his immense wealth to three daughters, of whom Mary Katharine was one. However, the girls were only given the income from the estate, which itself remained intact. The annual income was considerable more than \$2,000,000.

Always of a religious turn of mind, Mary Katharine determined to devote her life to

the work begun by her father, and finally took the vows of the Catholic Church to give her fortune to the alleviation of want and misery among the Indians and negroes. She founded the Order of the Blessed Sacrament in 1893, and became its mother superior, leaving behind her one of the highest social positions in the land, and taking up her lowly work.

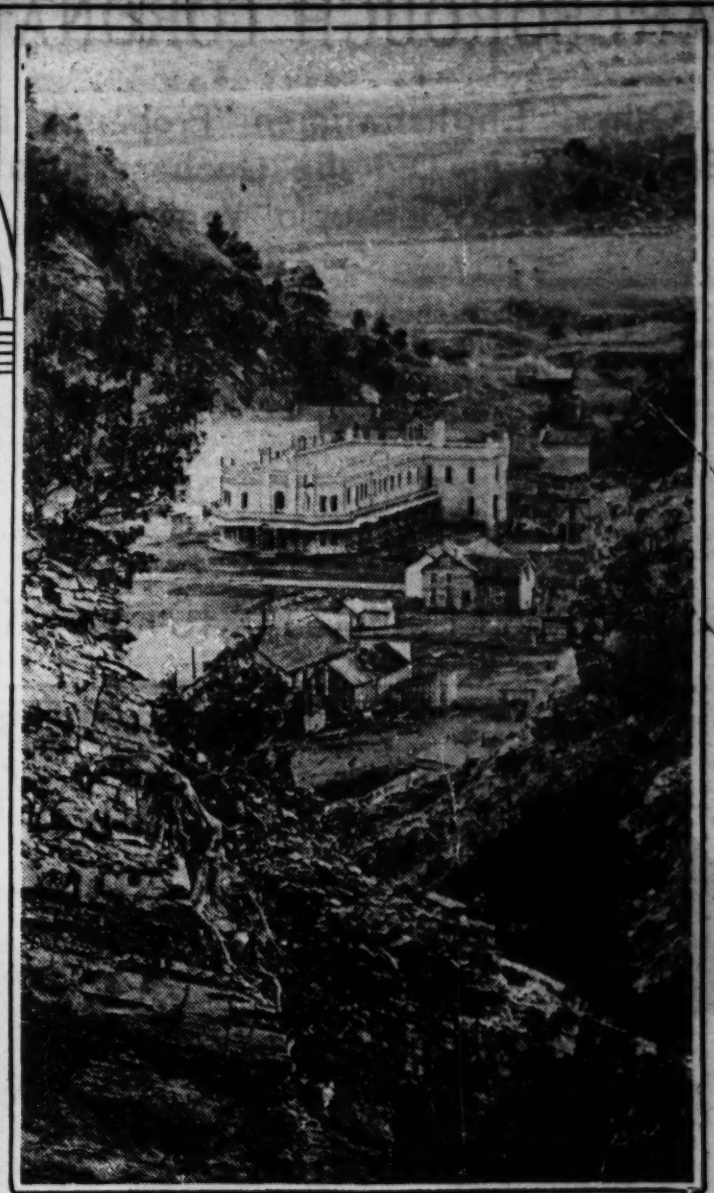
She became interested in the Cascade hot springs through Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls. Ten years ago, in 1892, an effort was made to establish a summer resort at the springs. Nestling down in Red Canyon, in the southern Black Hills, with a tremendous flow of hot water from a large spring, the location was ideal. The Indians knew of the medicinal properties of the many hot springs scattered all over the Black Hills, and fought like demons to keep the white men out of that territory. For that reason little was known of that range of mountains until within comparatively recent years. Before the Indians were confined to reservations, it was a common sight, both at Cascade and the town of Hot Springs, to see a number of teepees erected a short distance from the waters, and the braves and squaws would often remain for weeks until cured of their ills. It was their belief that the Great Father dwelt in the waters.

And when, in 1892, a company took possession of the Cascade and began the erection of buildings, a fortune was predicted for them. A magnificent bathhouse, costing \$55,000, was built; a four-story stone hotel across, as if by magic, and many smaller buildings were erected. Before the buildings could be thrown open to the public, there came the financial crash of 1893, and every industry throughout the West was crippled. Work at Cascade ceased. Litigation came on, and the company sunk helplessly into the financial slough. For nine years nothing developed at Cascade. The wood-work of the fine buildings disappeared. Window lights were broken. The walls were well built and resisted the elements. Lawsuits were threatened whenever work should be resumed. This litigation, however, was never begun, and, on June 1, 1902, the statute of limitation intervened and the trouble was over.

Then Mother Mary Katharine's agents came forward with a deed to the property. The bathhouse alone cost \$55,000; the entire place was purchased for \$17,000. The new owners had plans for an Indian school, probably the largest in the country. From all indications, the red man will again control the spirit of the waters which boil up to a height of many feet in the great pool at Cascade in the Black Hills.



MOTHER KATHARINE, WHO WAS MISS KATE DREXEL.



THIS BUILDING, ABANDONED, WILL BE RESTORED AND USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOL.



THE GREAT HOT SPRINGS AT CASCADE, S.D.

FOUND THEIR MOTHER AFTER SEARCHING 48 YEARS

Elisha and Russell Allen Were Abandoned in Childhood, But They Did Not Cease to Search Until Their Mother Was Found.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Forty-eight years of unremitting search for a mother, from whom they were separated in childhood, is the

record of filial devotion of Elisha Allen and W. Russell Allen.

Both are sons of Mrs. John Cordell, a widow, living a few miles from Asheville. After nearly half a century of search the two men, one living in Kentucky and

the other in Arkansas, succeeded in locating their mother in Asheville. A family reunion took place here a few days ago.

It is a strange story of the Tennessee and Carolina mountains 50 years ago, before the slaves were freed, and long years before the shrill whistle of a locomotive was heard by the mountaineers.

It is a story in which the devotion of the mother appeared to exceed that of the children herself, and to cling to a childhood memory of her from babyhood to old age. Mrs. Cordell, the mother, is now 75 years old, and her two boys are 48 and 56 years of age.

Nearly 60 years ago the Allens were a family of Tennessee mountaineers. George Allen, the father, knew how to handle a long-barreled rifle, train coon dogs and hunt bear and deer. He took his full share in the feuds that broke out on election days among rival clansmen of the mountains.

He also knew the path to most of the stills on the Smoky mountains, and could drink any of the "cave" dwellers down on their own "red liquor."

His thirst for the produce of the stills was the foundation of the strange romance that ended here a few days ago.

His wife was a good-looking buxom woman, married at 16, and with all the Tennessee mountain woman's respect for the au-

thority of "men folks."

When her liege lord had his periodic attacks of drunkenness she took the children and escaped to a neighbor's until the effect wore off.

This state of affairs continued, and finally the family moved over into the edge of North Carolina.

One day in 1854 Allen shouldered his rifle and set off for a political meeting at Jonesboro, five miles away. He started just as the sun was creeping up over the Blue Ridge mountains, determined to put in a long day as a sampler of North Carolina corn juice.

Mrs. Allen hurried through with her simple household tasks, churning, sweeping the floor and setting the milk to cool in the springhouse near by.

About the middle of the day she called her boy, eight years old, in and began "priming" him up.

"Where are we, you goin', ma?" asked the boy as she dressed him in a fresh waist and a new pair of butternut trousers.

"I want you, Russell, to take the baby," and the boys remember to old age how her voice trembled, "to take the baby and go over to grandpa's."

The grandfather lived a little distance away. So the bigger boy set off, carrying his baby brother with him. Mrs. Allen's sister meantime had come over for a visit.

After the children started the two women worked with feverish haste, getting together a few belongings and wrapping them up in aprons of home-made cotton.

About the middle of the afternoon the two stepped outside the door, fastened the wooden string-latch, and began a mysterious journey through the mountains.

Mrs. Allen and her sister were running away.

The girl's wife from the Tennessee mountains could run out no other way of release from a husband who was too fond of the fumes of the still.

When the man of the house came home late in the night he found the house empty. There was no trace of his wife or the little ones.

Next day he rode over to his father-in-law's. There were his children. His wife had not been seen, and a search revealed that both women were gone. Allen rode to the house of Col. Orville Nelson, a neighbor.

"Cunnie," he said, "here's the fastest horse in the country, and you are a man that knows these mountains like a wolf. I want you to find my wife and George Allen's man that'll pay you for your trouble."

Day and night he pressed on through the wilderness of pine and spruce, oak, hickory, and all the cabins and never stopping

except for food and a short rest.

The women, afoot, meantime dodged here and there through unfrequented trails rarely entering a house and subsisting upon corn and wild wood berries.

They finally ventured to stop on the Swanannoa in Buncombe County, near Asheville.

The two sisters supported themselves, and the younger always referred to her sister as Miss Allen, instead of Mrs. Allen.

"And I did not contradict her," said the old woman in telling her story.

She was still young and good looking and shortly John Cordell, a young and prosperous farmer of the settlement, proposed to marry "Miss Allen."

It was a new chance for happiness again and a new life.

But the woman told her story.

So Mrs. Allen became Mrs. Cordell, the marriage being performed by a minister in quite as much state as if there had been no husband and no boys on the border of Tennessee.

This all happened 45 years ago in the Carolina mountains when new-fangled notions were as scarce as books and steam cars.

She and her husband lived as happily as possible until Cordell's death some years ago. Mrs. Cordell heard a rumor that Allen had moved to Kentucky, taking her two little boys with him.

This was true, although in a few years they too left home and set out to make their fortune—and to search for their mother.

Russell, the oldest, a boy of 8 at the time his mother left, treasured up remembrances of her and inspired the youngest, who had been a baby 5 months old at the time, with the thought that some day they would find her again.

They kept up a desultory search, sometimes writing letters, sometimes making long trips in following clues, which always proved misleading.

Both brothers grew up and married. One settled at Aurora, Ark., and the other in Kentucky.

Elisha Allen, the youngest boy, wrote a letter some months ago to the postmaster at Billmore, N. C., inquiring for his mother and giving her strange story as well as he knew it.

The letter was turned over to J. C. Reed, a farmer near the town, who thought that he knew a woman whose history it fit.

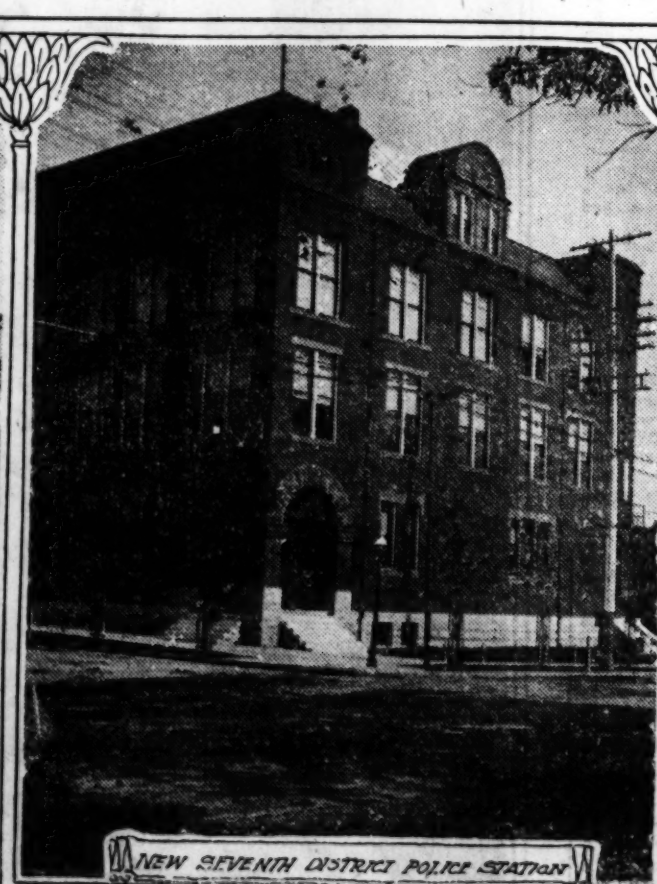
The woman was Mrs. Cordell and an answer was sent to the end in Knoxville.

The two brothers are both married. The two brothers are both married. The two brothers are both married.

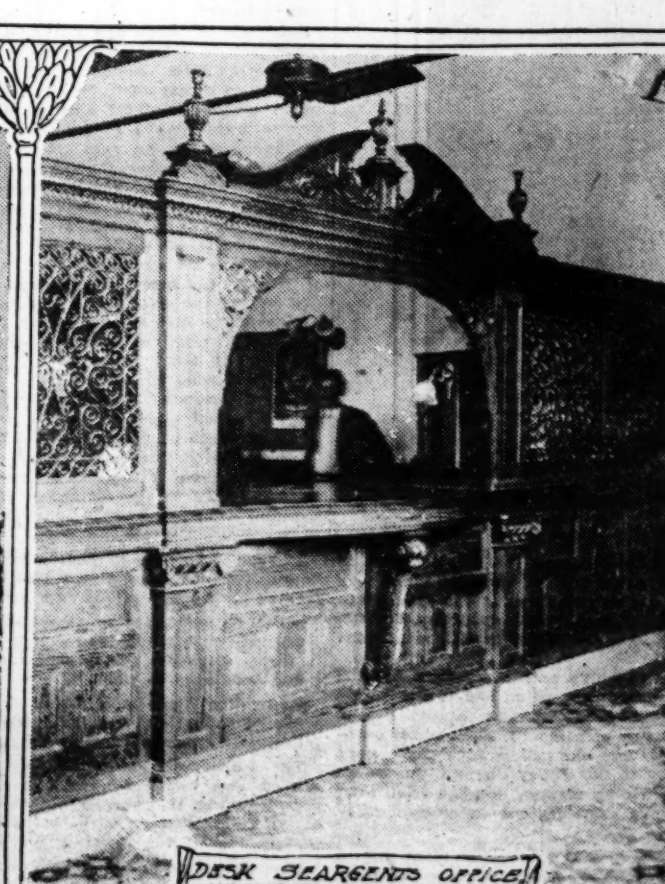
ST. LOUIS HAS THE WORLD'S SECOND FINEST POLICE STATION



CAPTAIN'S OFFICE



NEW SEVENTH DISTRICT POLICE STATION



DESK SERGEANT'S OFFICE

artistic surroundings, quartered oak Clayton roads, Chouteau avenue, Compton avenue and Chippewa street. In design and furnishings it is equalled only by two police buildings in the United States. These are the new headquarters of the Pittsburgh police department and a district station in Cincinnati.

To Capt. E. P. Creedy, who commands the station, have been given quarters

ly furnished as those of any professional man in any of the downtown office buildings. The captain's desk is the finest piece of furniture in the building, and is set off by palms and potted plants. The office is lighted by opalescent conical bulbs. A large electric clock, equipped with its own dry batteries, has a face over the captain's

door, and another face in the outer room. The bathroom attached to Capt. Creedy's office is equal to the bathroom in the finest private residences.

The prisoners, who are escorted into the station by the captain's under-studies, face the desk sergeant at a window surmounted by an arch of carved oak, with a grilles, lattice work of the same material completing the sides.

At the rear of the desk sergeant's office is the cellroom, with accommodations for 7 involuntary guests. Here artistic effects are abandoned.

The cost of the station, with the patrol stables, was nearly \$50,000. Dr. William Faulkner, general manager of police property, had charge of the erection.

SUGAR DOES WONDERS IN ELEPHANT TRAINING

Harry Lockhart, Who Is in St. Louis With Three Elephants Which Can Even Play Tenpins, Is Never Without Sugar When He Has an Elephant on His Hands.

HARRY LOCKHART, an elephant trainer, is in St. Louis. He has three elephants, and the things they do are most astounding. They even play tenpins, one elephant bowling, another setting pins and a third keeping score.

Lockhart secured these elephants in his youth and has had them in hand ever since. He thinks an elephant has the most intelligence of dumb creatures. He uses only the female elephants, which the more tractable. He governs his big brutes entirely by the merit system, always rewarding one of them for the slightest service. The reward is food. Generally it is sugar, which an elephant loves as a son of Ham loves watermelon. Sometimes it is bread.

Lockhart has learned a deal of elephants. He has found that Burmah elephants are the best for training. African elephants have too much individuality, sometimes the sort that is murderous. It is interesting to hear from this man with three elephants on his hands.

HARRY LOCKHART is one of three brothers whose sole business and means of livelihood is elephant training. Harry exhibits mostly in America, and Sam and George stay on the other side of the water and go after their supplies when their stock becomes reduced. The elephants at the Highlands are hard-working performers, but for every trick they perform they receive their reward in the way of a small piece of bread or a lump of sugar.

By HARRY LOCKHART.

THREE animals are from British Burmah, a province in India which so far produces the most intelligent of their breed. I have handled African elephants, animals from other Indian provinces, and some from the island of Ceylon, but always go back to the Burmah elephant as the most tractable. The elephant is far more intelligent than the horse, and, I should say, has much better sense than the monkey. Why is this big brute more intelligent than the horse, which in the Occident is regarded as the pink of animal sense? I'll show you.

When a horse, for example, gets "cast" in his stall, it seldom extricates himself without getting hurt. Sometimes so badly that it kills itself, or has to be shot. Let an elephant find himself in the same predicament, and he first of all, without raising himself, looks around to see which is the best way out of the difficulty. As soon as he has ascertained to his satisfaction how to get out of the tangle with the sides of the stall, he raises the proper foot as slowly and carefully as he can, and gets up all right. No elephant will run into a fire, or refuse to feed from it, yet this is something every horse does. Take a pen-knife, or any other sharp instrument and scratch a horse's breast with it, and you'll find that the horse plunges forward and right straight into the knife, if you did not withdraw it. Try the same thing on an elephant and watch him retreat.

Another factor in favor of the Burmah elephant is his good nature. Especially the females are kind and docile, and more easily trained than the male. I have never had the slightest trouble with this lot, and they will do almost anything for me.

Wilhelmina, the oldest, named after the young Queen of Holland, is now 13 years old. Addie is 10½ years old and Tribby about 11 years. I got hold of Wilhelmina in Burmah when she was hardly two years old. She was about the size of a Great Dane, and I used to take her up by her four feet and swing her about like a playful baby. Now she weighs three and a half tons. The other two elephants I got when they were a little more than three years old.

What made me think that elephants could be trained for show purposes? When I saw them work in the lumber yards of India like so many hired hands, doing the work of men, and doing it intelligently, it began to dawn on me that a dumb brute that had intelligence enough for that class of work could be taught pretty nearly everything. In these Indian lumber yards elephants are trained to haul the lumber from the landing place to the yards, pile it up, lift the pieces on the circular saw, turn the saw, take the sawed off lumber away, pile it in separate piles and do just what ordinary lumber hands would do. In a large lumber yard there is generally not more than one boy who takes care of the elephants, adjusts the saw, if it should get displaced, and rings the bell at noon for the dinner hour. The yard is policed by elephants, usually two in a large yard. These elephant police take a refractory beast to the flogging post, tie him to it and then flog him with the chains tied to their trunks. When they are through administering the chastisement they loosen the ropes and send him back to work.

At the first stroke of the noon bell every elephant ceases to work. Then they get off to where their bundles of hay are laid out for them. If an elephant's pile is short one bundle of the number he is accustomed to receive, he won't touch even the first one, until the missing bundle is brought to him. This insistence that he should be treated fairly made me think

that food was about the best coaxing medium with which to train an elephant. When I first got hold of my three show animals I made no attempt to train them for six months. During all that time I merely let them get acquainted with me. I carried small pieces of bread, lumps of sugar, nuts and other things they consider dainties, and kept them running after me to get a piece. In this way they followed me from morning till night.

The first thing I teach an elephant is to lift up his foot. Some learn to do it in a day; others take a month before they can do it properly. Every time my elephants lifted their feet they got a piece of sugar or a chunk of bread. Rolling a barrel while balancing on it with four feet is a very difficult thing to do. Head-balancing, such as is seen at the Highlands, is another trick few elephants perform properly. I trained my elephants for four years before I presented them in public.

My game of ten pins is one of the most remarkable feats ever taught an elephant. Wilhelmina does the bowling. She was at it for two years and a half before she could do it properly. Now she is the best bowler in the business. Often she makes three strikes in succession.

Addie sets up the tenpins. It took her six months to learn that duty. Tribby chalks down the score. She, too, was at it for six months before I could trust her to do it properly. I count one, two, three, four, etc., and she draws the strike. Bowling seems less like work than all the other things they do on the stage; sometimes I think they really like the game. But even while this is going on I feed them all the time. The moment one of them has accomplished a trick she gets her piece of sugar. If I do not give it to her she would remind me of it by a dissatisfied grunt.

Being good natured, I can impose most any task upon them, so long as I treat them kindly. They do growl now and then at too long a march. The other night I had to take them from the Union Station out to Forest Park Highlands. It was a long march, but I marched with them. By the time we got to King's highway Addie growled considerably, and it took a good deal of persuasion and several lumps of sugar to keep her moving along. It was a

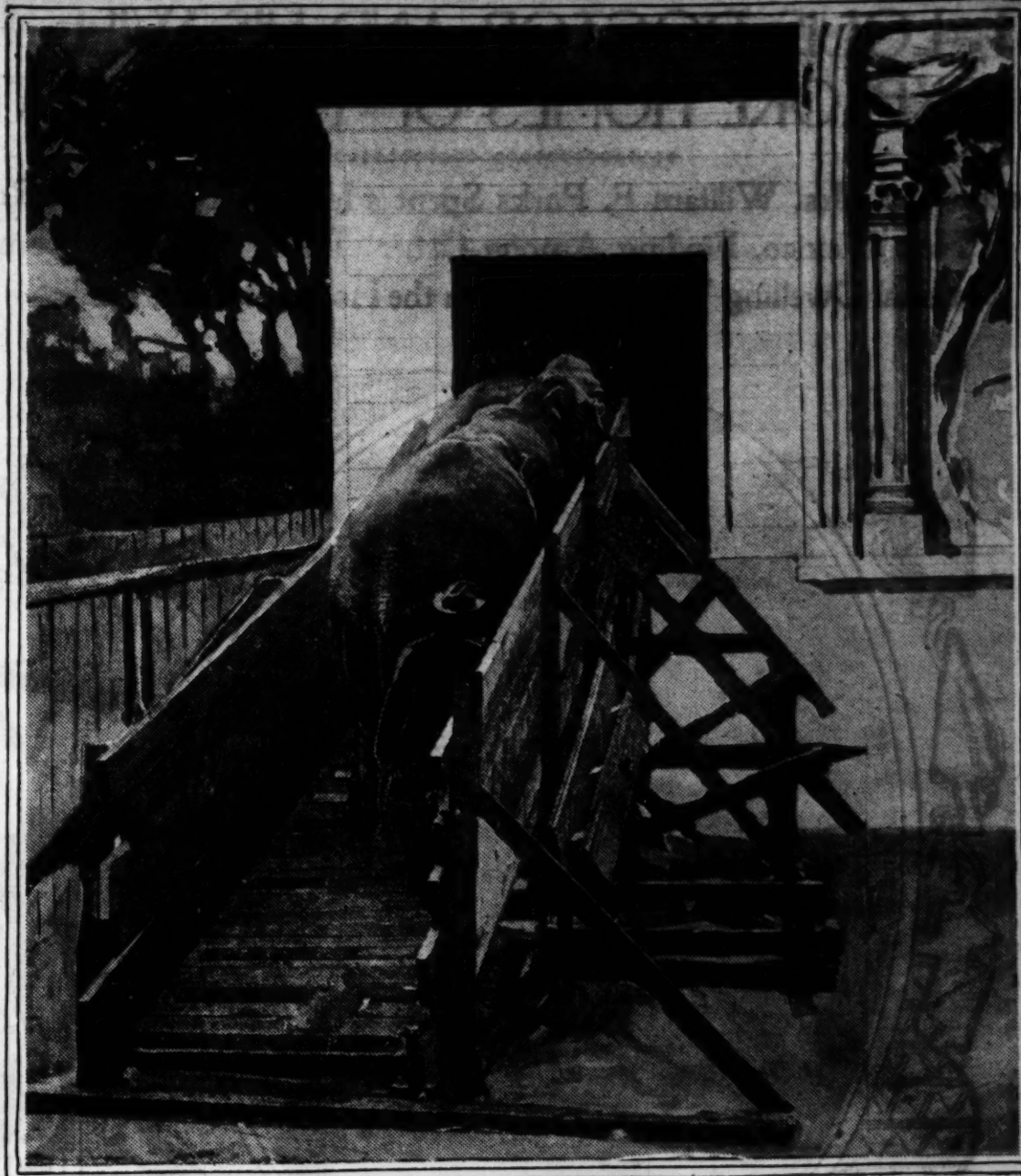
marsh and a little hay to top it off. This they get at 8 o'clock. For lunch at 11 I feed them bread. In the afternoon they have a snack consisting of bread and hay. In the evening they get more bran mash and a fresh bed of straw every night. The evening meal is the only one that varies as to time. When we are working I feed them about 30 minutes after they get through their performance. On days on which we do not work, or are en route, they get their supper at 8:30 o'clock.

Two keepers sleep close to them all the time, so as to be in attendance if any of my babies should get sick, which they do sometimes from water. I give them freely to drink of water free from alkali. Where this is not the case I have to be very sparing in giving them drink.

Wilhelmina is a delightfully good-natured.



LEAVING THE STAGE AFTER THEIR ACT.



ELEPHANTS GOING ON THE FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS STAGE.



BOWLING TEN PINS.

THE AIR PROVES UNEXPECTEDLY RICH IN CHEMICALS

THE air proves to be much richer in chemical ingredients than was of old suspected. The proportioning of new elements to the volume of air is very small, being less than one part to one hundred of air. Argon, the most abundant, yields 0.937 parts to the hundred; neon, one or two parts to the hundred thousand; helium, one or two parts to the million; krypton, about one part to the million, and xenon, about one part to the hundred million. But, despite their rarity, they possess the scientific interest which must attach to all chemical elements. They are alike in their chemical inertness, in which they much surpass all other elements. They also all appear to be monatomic. That is, their molecule is composed of a single atom, or of two or more, as in most of the other elements. But in this they are not peculiar, since a number of the older elements are also monatomic.

The substances recently discovered are the constant elements of the atmosphere. It possesses in addition various fugitive or accidental contents, of which something needs to be said, since they belong practically to the new atmosphere, none of

them having been recognized in the old. There are many such substances, the driftwood of the earth's surface and of the celestial spaces. They include such gases as ammonia and its salts, carburetted sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic oxide, sulphurous, sulphuric and nitric acids, and possibly others, all in very small and varying quantities. Solid substances are present to a much greater extent and are more widely distributed. Those of terrestrial origin are largely volcanic. The Krakatoa volcanic explosion of 1883, for instance, sent fine dust around the world.

ST. LOUIS RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP OF ST. LOUIS DRUGGISTS

Every One of the 370 Retail Druggists in the City Is a Member of This St. Louis Organization, From Which the National Retail Druggists' Association Has Grown.

THE Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis is one of the few organizations in the city, if not the only one, that includes in its membership every person that is eligible.

"There are 370 retail druggists in St. Louis," says Theodore F. Hagenow of 1500 Chouteau avenue, the president, "and they are all members."

The organization has been in existence for 17 years. Out of it has grown a national organization. Prior to two years ago the local association was known as the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association. At that time the association was incorporated and its present name adopted. In the national body every city and state is represented and the promoters believe they will eventually get every druggist in the United States.

The corporate name of the Retail Druggists' Association seemed to prove a mascot for the organization, as it rapidly increased in membership, influence and importance after its adoption.

Young men were placed at the head of the association, and they went at the work of making the association as successful as possible with unusual vim and vigor. They planned not only to get all the retail druggists in St. Louis into the association, but to make membership in the association as attractive as possible. They planned a series of annual entertainments for the members and their families, including a ball at the Liederkreis in the winter and a river excursion and al fresco outing in the summer.

They have all proven delightful affairs. The annual summer evening outing was given Tuesday evening, July 15, at Forest Park Highlands. The officers of the association are Theodore F. Hagenow, president, 1500 South Grand avenue, vice-president; C. W. Hahn, 2300 Salisbury street, secretary; H. F. Hassebrook, 1901 Wright street, treasurer; Louis Schurk, 3201 Olive street, H. W. Friedewald, 4100 Finney avenue, Otto Ude, Grand and Gravois avenues, and Louis Grewe, Grand avenue and Henrietta street, directors.

Rudolph S. Vitt of 3860 South Broadway, a prominent South Side pharmacist, was president of the association last year. This year he is not an officer of the local association, but rejoices in the treasurership of the National Association of Retail Druggists. He is the only St. Louisian among its officers. Thomas Layton of 244 North Friedewald, 4100 Finney avenue, Otto Ude, Grand and Gravois avenues, and Louis Grewe, Grand avenue and Henrietta street, directors.

The National Association of Retail Druggists was organized in 1885 in St. Louis. Prior to that an interstate organization had grown out of the local association, and the national absorbed the interstate organization.

The national association was organized at a meeting of representative druggists at the Southern Hotel in the summer of 1885. The time was particularly auspicious for getting the delegates together, as a number of druggists from Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Omaha and even New Orleans and San Francisco were in St. Louis in connection with the conventions of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists and the National Association of Manufacturers of Proprietary Medicines.

A large number of the St. Louis retail druggists attended the preliminary meetings and aided in the formation of the association. Mr. Layton of St. Louis took a prominent part in this work and became one of the national organization, traveling about the country in the interests of the association.

The national association has prospered

since then. It has a membership that represents about 24,000 retail druggists. The membership cannot be computed exactly, as the national organization is a delegate body.

Its second convention was held in Cincinnati, its third in Detroit, its fourth in Buffalo. That was Pan-American Exposition year. This year the convention will be held in Cleveland September 23, 24 and 25.

Each local organization is entitled to two delegates for each 100 members or fraction thereof over 50. St. Louis will send four delegates this year. They have not yet been chosen.

Messrs. Vitt and Hagenow represented the St. Louis Association last year. Mr. Vitt at the Buffalo convention was elected to the national treasurership and Mr. Hagenow later was honored with the local presidency.

The objects of both the national and the local association are jointly social, commercial and scientific.

There is another national organization, an older one, the American Pharmaceutical Association. Some St. Louis druggists, like J. M. Good of Jefferson avenue and Olive street, for instance, are members of both. The American Pharmaceutical Association differs from the National Association of Retail Druggists in paying more attention to scientific subjects and less attention to commercial matters.

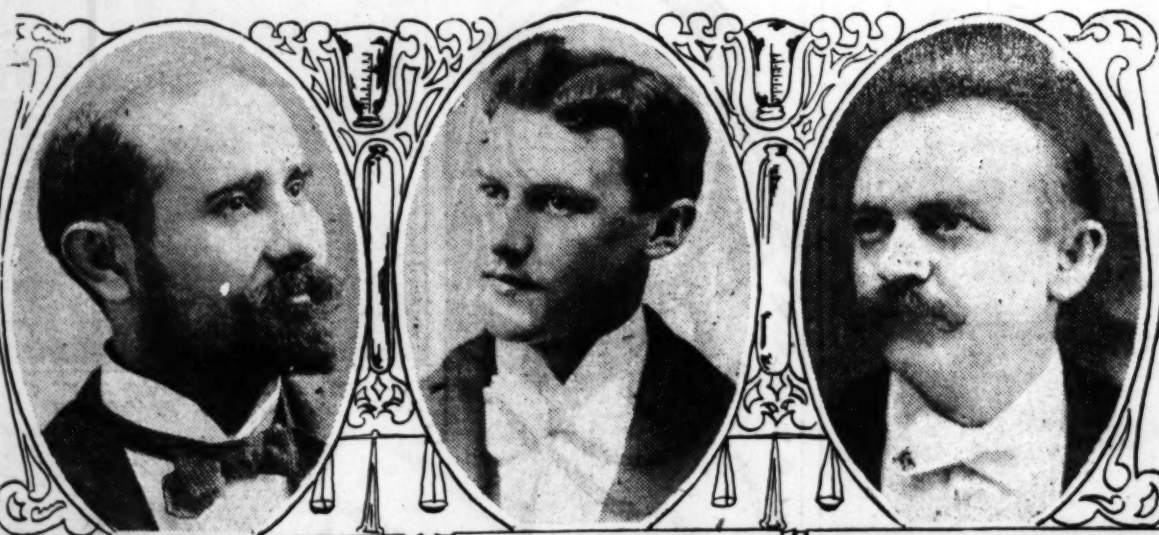
In the National Association of Retail Druggists the commercial welfare of the druggists is carefully considered, while the scientific feature is not neglected.

The officers of the N. A. R. D. are: President, James W. Selley, Detroit; first vice-president, Robert K. Smith, Buffalo; second vice-president, Thomas Voegel, Minneapolis; third vice-president, B. E. Fritchard, Pittsburg; secretary, Thomas Y. Wood, Chicago; treasurer, Rudolph S. Vitt, St. Louis. Executive committee: Simon N. Jones, Louisville; James W. Selley, Detroit; F. E. Holliday, Topeka; John C. Gallagher, Jersey City; Charles Frieschner, New Haven; W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; F. M. Meisner, La Porte, Ind.

The National Association headquarters are in Chicago, the secretary, T. Y. Wood, ten, having his office at 11 Dearborn street. The Retail Druggists' Association of St. Louis holds its meetings at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, 213 Locust street. The meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month.

The meetings are by no means tame, routine affairs. There are always bright, breezy, entertaining discussions of up-to-date subjects. An instance in point was the discussion at the last meeting brought up by Secretary Hahn, which has since spread over the city—the use of the druggists' phones by the love-sick drug-

their 500-000 conversation. President Hagenow and his associates are enthusiastic over the association and are ever ready to help the pharmacist's temporary association's business calls in spirit of loyalty (cheerful) membership of the organization.



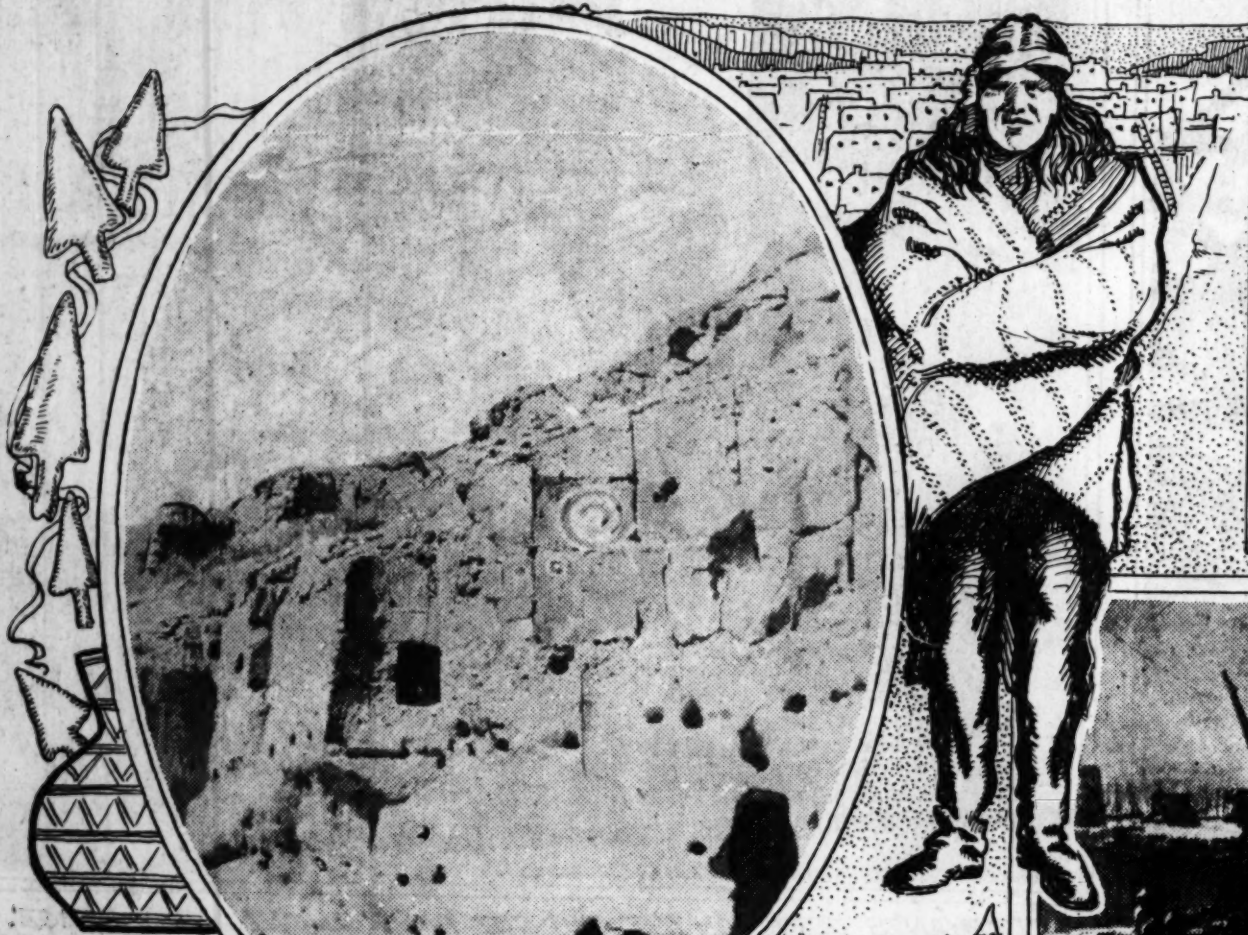
THEO. F. HAGENOW, PRESIDENT C. W. HAHN, SECRETARY H. F. HASSEBROCK, TREASURER



OTTO UDE, VICE PRESIDENT RUDOLPH S. VITT, DIRECTOR H. W. FRIEDEWALD, DIRECTOR LOUIS SCHURK, DIRECTOR

ST. LOUIS DOCTOR AND HIS WIFE EXPLORE HOMES OF THE ANCIENTS

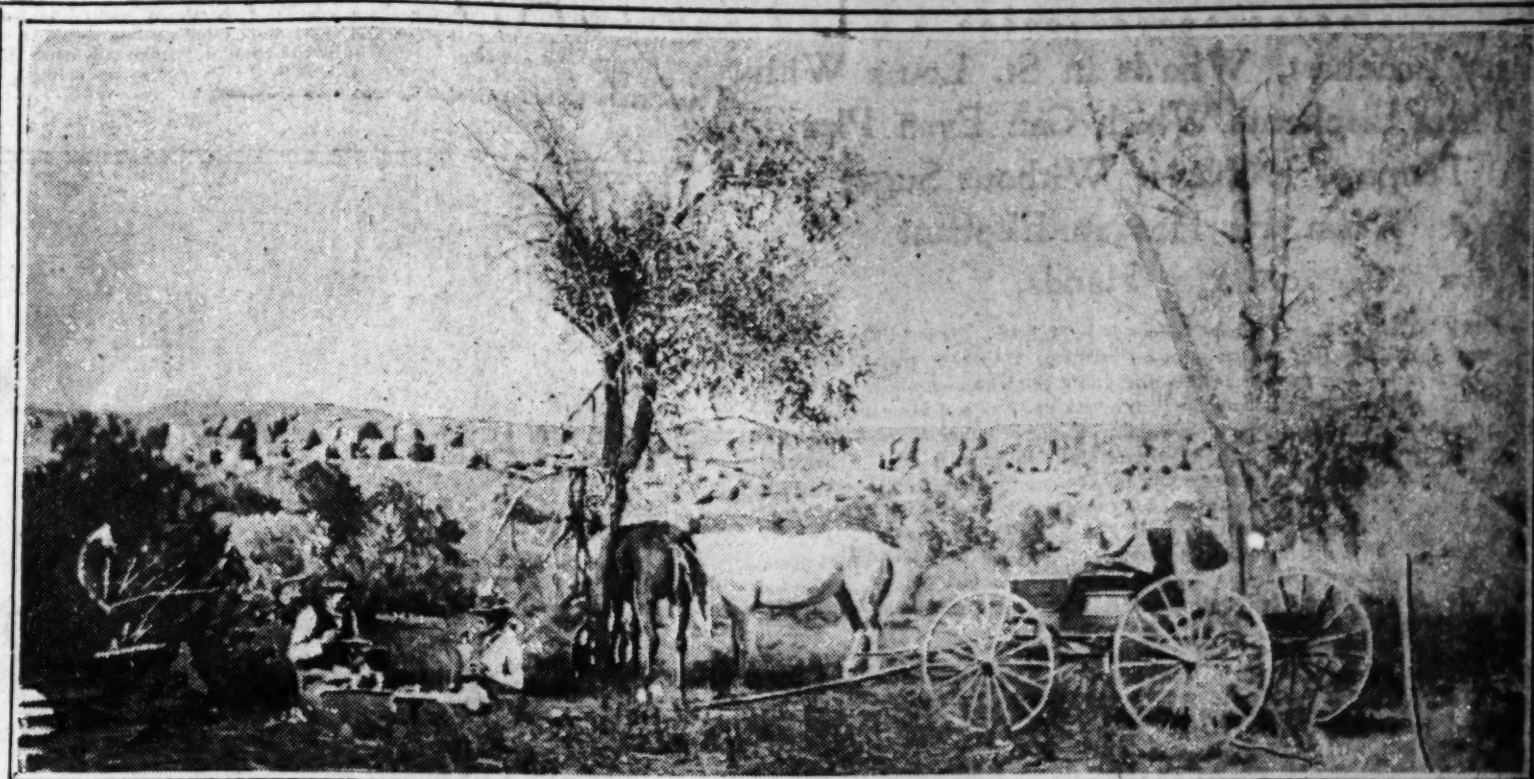
Doctor and Mrs. William F. Parks Spent a Month Among the Ruins of New Mexico, Finding Among Other Things a Great Communal Dwelling Which Had Been the Home of 600 Families.



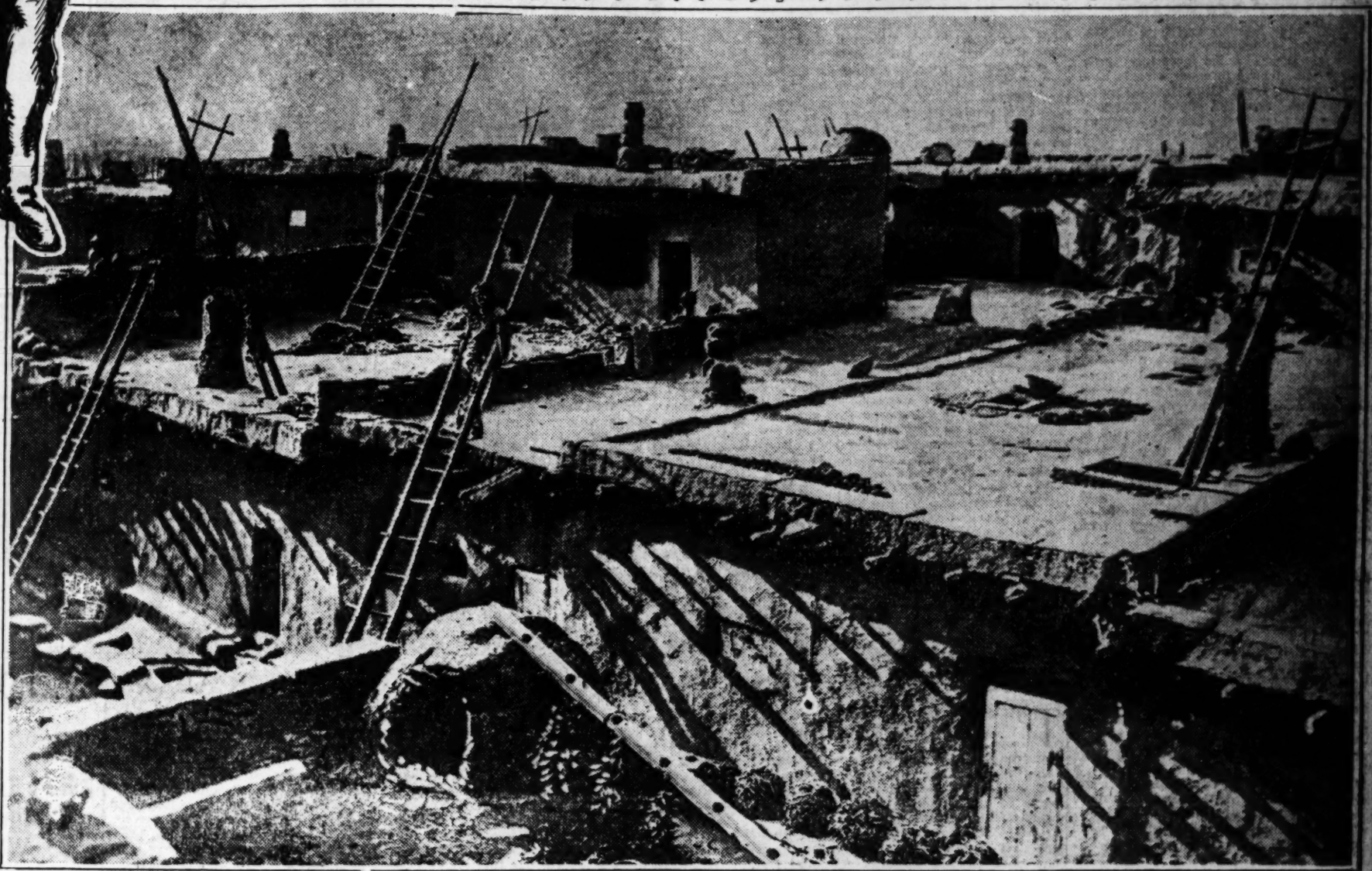
CAVE DWELLERS AND PAINTINGS FOUND AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. AND MRS. PARKS.



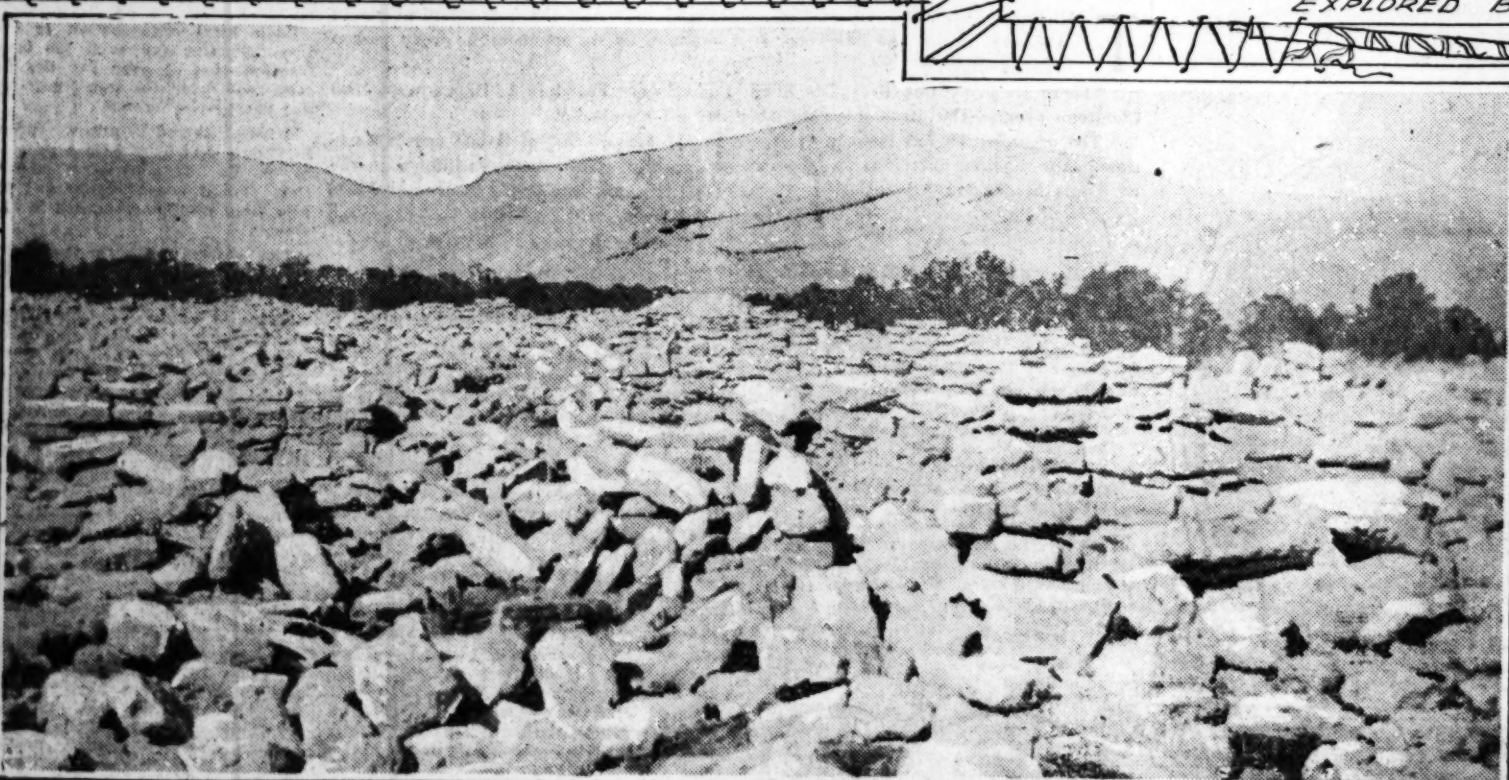
THIS PHOTOGRAPH ON A NEW MEXICAN CLIFF WAS PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. PARKS. IT IS 6 FEET LONG AND REPRESENTS A DRAGON.



DR. AND MRS. W.F. PARKS EATING LUNCH UPON THE MEXICAN DESERT. THE WALL IN THE BACKGROUND IS ONE OF THE MESAS OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.



ON THE TERRACES OF THE ZUNI PUEBLO, A MODERN STRUCTURE PATTERNED AFTER THE RUINS EXPLORED BY DR. PARKS ON MONTEZUMA MESA.



IN THIS MASS OF PUEBLO RUINS UPON MONTEZUMA MESA DR. PARKS TRACED THE LINES OF A 600-ROOM TENEMENT OF THE ANCIENTS.



TAOS, A PRESENT-DAY COMMUNAL STRUCTURE OF NEW MEXICAN INDIANS WHERE 1500 PERSONS LIVE IN FIVE ACRES.

WHEN thousands of St. Louisans were seeking comfort at northern resorts during the hot summer of 1901, Dr. and Mrs. William F. Parks of 1027 Goodfellow avenue, St. Louis, were down in the New Mexican desert exploring old ruins.

Dr. Parks is an enthusiastic student of archeology, and Mrs. Parks shares his interest. They spent their entire vacation in New Mexico last summer, and their chief pastime was the exploration of the old dwelling places of the ancients.

Dr. Parks gained the summit of the Montezuma Mesa, one of the largest in the West, and found there the ruins of one of those great communal dwellings which were built by the primitive people of New Mexico and Arizona. The great ruin in St. Louis is the Ashlar building, with 500 rooms. The giant tenements on Montezuma Mesa were 400,000 feet and contained about 600 rooms. Dr. Parks could very readily trace the walls, but could not photograph them from the flat top of the mesa, which offered no prominence upon

Dr. and Mrs. Parks have in the front hall of their home on Goodfellow avenue, a pretty cabinet in which there is displayed a beautiful collection of Indian pottery, flints and stone implements. There is a very large flint spade, said to be the largest known around St. Louis, which was found some years ago right in the heart of St. Louis, at Grand and Laclede avenues. Some of the prettiest implements found over in the American Bottom around the Cahokia mounds are there. The handwork of Indian moderns hangs over the cabinet, and it all goes to make up a very unique collection.

The doctor and his wife like this sort of thing. They went in for it enthusiastically last summer, when they spent the month of August driving around from place to place seeking what ancient structure they might find to explore.

By DR. W. F. PARKS.

WE HAVE always been very much interested in the old people down in the Southwest, and arranged to go down there and see some of the ruins. They were much more plentiful and even more interesting than I had anticipated, and I should like nothing better than to spend my vacation among them almost any year.

I spent considerable time studying the architecture of a big Pueblo ruin on the Montezuma Mesa. This great mesa was more than 100 miles long and some 12 or 13 miles across the top. It is a fine illustration of what traces of creation exist in that interesting country. We only gained the summit after a hard journey. The Pueblo, which is the name for a communal dwelling

in the Southwest, was all in ruins, but I could quite readily study the ground plan of it. The building had been about 600 feet long and 400 feet deep. It had been two stories high, or, at least, that was my belief, when I found what quantities of debris had fallen down into the rooms upon the ground floor.

The communal life of the ancient people in this great house must have been interesting. There was quite a large court in the center, near one end, and a smaller court near the other end. Entrance from the exterior, so far as I could determine, was only possible by way of this larger court, the smaller ones having no outlet. Just outside the passageway, leading to the larger court, was the Pueblo burying ground. The rooms had been like the cells in a beehive. The largest of them had not been more than nine feet square. They were all

connected with each other by a doorway, but there were no halls, so that a person living any distance from one of the courts must have passed through the rooms of a great many of his neighbors to get there.

There was every indication that this great tenement had been occupied for a long period of time, and there is no telling how many hundred years ago it was built. The interiors of the rooms had been whitened with gypsum, and some adobe had been used to close chinks in the masonry. The houses must have been substantial, for the stones of which it was built were all very regular and quite large in size. They gave the appearance of having tumbled down from sheer age. They had stood there one upon another for so many centuries that to-day there are few signs remaining of a considerable height.

I found a very interesting proof of the long period of time this pueblo must have been inhabited. The summit of the mesa is reached by a trail through the stones on the side. The top is reached on a ledge of rock, and where the first step is taken on this rock the trail has been worn down just 14 inches. The Indians did this when they stepped up. Imagine how many of them must have stepped there, and for what an expense of time, to have worn that solid rock to such a depth, for they were people who never wore anything heavier than moccasins.

In the cliffs I found a number of photographs and paintings. One of these represented a dragon. It had been cut in the rock six feet long and about a quarter of an inch deep, and had been painted white with gypsum. I found that the ancient dwellings were in the shape of a cross, with a central square and four arms. There were no windows, but the doors were made of adobe and were very heavy.

PSYCHISTS FIND AN EASY WAY OF TRANSMITTING THOUGHT



A Dark Room, a Stereopticon Lantern, a Blackboard and a Sighting Tube Enable One Person to Transmit Thought to Someone in Another Room.

THE Washington Society for Psychical Research is making a series of interesting experiments in mental telepathy, or transmission of thought.

One of the experiments consists in placing a person in a darkened room, where a stereopticon light is thrown squarely upon a word in white letters on a blackboard. The person in the room looks steadily at this word through a trumpet. There is every reason why the word on the board should wholly occupy the person's thought. Upon the other side of the wall is a second person in complete darkness. This second person is supposed to catch the thought from the mind of the person looking upon the word on the blackboard and to be able to tell what this word is. The thing has been done and is being done, and it is but one of the experiments proving to the members of the society that there is such a thing as mental communication by means of which one person may communicate with another, though a wall divide them and they make no sound.

WASHINGTON, July 17. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MEMBERS of the Society of Psychical Research are experimenting here with wireless telegraph apparatus giving results far more phenomenal than any obtained by Marconi and his followers. These scientists are transmitting and receiving messages over wide areas of territory, and the percentage of error is claimed to be less than that encountered by the Italian inventor during his elementary trials.

They employ transmitting instruments wrought of metal and wood. They dispatch single letters, words or geometric designs. A great economy in their system is realized from the utter substitution of concentrated mind force for electricity.

Chimerical as this enterprise may appear to the uninitiated, it yet bears with the prediction of that hard-shelled scientist, Sir William Crookes, prince of British chemists. Fellow of the Royal Society, discoverer of thallium, inventor of the radio-meter and X-ray tube and former president of the Society for Psychical Research, Sir William, in a recent interview, prophesied that it would soon be found practicable to telegraph without wires by simply transferring thought from mind to mind at the will of the thinker.

The transmitting instrument used in the experiments being made in Washington consists of a stereopticon lantern for projecting light, an easel supporting a blackboard or screen, disks of pasteboard marked with letters, or words or designs to be dispatched, and a conical tube to be held at the eye of the transmitting agent.

The black screen is set up in a dark room and the disks, in turn, are attached to its center. The disks are about a foot in diameter, are of white cardboard, and are imprinted with letters or figures of conspicuous size, printed in black.

The stereopticon projects a circle of intense white light which exactly fits the round outline of the disk and brilliantly illuminates the latter, which thus becomes the only visible object in the darkened room.

The transmitting agent sits at a convenient distance from the illuminated disk and holds to his eye the conical tube, which shuts from view any environmental object or objects which may chance to receive reflected light from the white cardboard.

of the message from the black screen to the brain.

The receiver comfortably sits or reclines in another dark room. His eyes are bandaged to shut out from his vision any intruding light rays which may be filtered through door or window cracks. Quietude is essential to the success of both agents. While the mind of the transmitter must be focused and concentrated with all possible force upon the visible portion of the message to be sent, that of the receiver must be equally passive, assuming that vacuum which the hypnotist demands prior to his first operations.

Both transmitter and receiver keep conscientious record of the messages dispatched and obtained. Unless he cause distraction, a second person in the room with each may more readily do this. The disks must, of course, be arranged without the receiver's knowledge of their contents.

After concentrating his gaze upon the black and white image, then closing his eyes and walking into a lighted room and opening them, the transmitter sees in daylight the same figures clearly defined in reverse—the black being intensely white; the white of a kind of smoky whiteness, by daylight the white appears bluish, approaching purple, and the black a luminous yellow. These are the after-images of the disk. The receiver, on the other hand, while allowing his mind to remain passive, begins to see wavy clouds, followed by a pale, bluish light, very bright in the center. As he becomes more and more skillful the figures transmitted gradually appear in larger luminous forms, lasting each a moment, but reappearing perhaps several times.

A simpler experiment, adapted to any drawing room, may be conducted in this way: The transmitter sits before a table, his chair back to back with that of the receiver. The latter occupies, preferably, an arm-chair. He faces a dark corner of the room and blinds down his eyes, that his mind may not be distracted by objects about him. The transmitter then, in the presence of others, perhaps, draws from a pack of playing cards and concentrates upon the design, color and denomination of each produced. Engineers obtain more satisfactory results if experimenting with bits two suits and two numbers in each suit. Many such packs may be arranged. Out of a dozen ordinary decks, however, the cards may be arranged.

They are shuffled and drawn at random. The shuffling and holding may be done by a third person, who keeps record of each card he sees drawn each time and that which the receiver claims to simultaneously receive. In some experiments it is preferred

to eliminate the court cards, using only the numbered denominations. Both receiver and transmitter frequently imagine that they see the forms of cards undergoing change while efforts are being made to picture them firmly in their minds.

The disk and stereopticon apparatus is successfully employed in transmitting colors as well as outlines, tinted screens being placed across the lantern. As progress is being made, the colors and designs are being combined as, for instance, in a red triangle, a blue square, a yellow circle, etc.

The receivers generally visualize the figures thus telegraphed. In other words, they perceive vivid pictures of them in their minds' eyes before pronouncing them. Others become more alert and mention them as soon as the thought has been transmitted. As greater and greater aptness is attained by some common objects upon which the minds of the transmitters may fall are substituted for cards, figures or colors. The distance between the two ends of the telegraphic line seems sometimes to make a difference as to the power of the experimenters, but as yet there can be deduced no rule as to why the brain waves, as Sir William calls them, suffer in some instances, resistance from intermediate matter, while to other distance appears to be no factor of success.

It has been noted in some long-distance tests that when one of the agents has forgotten his appointment the concentration of the part of the other has become so great as to cause a mental pull-up, as it has been termed, binding the forgetting agent to the other.

In experiments where sentences have been dispatched over distances as great as 200 miles, not only the exact thought intended for transmission, but others, incidentally occurring in the mind of the dispatcher have escaped to the receiver, together with the intended message. Sentences thus transmitted have been received audibly, as if spoken in the room of the receiver.

Another class of experiments is made with a single receiver and a plurality of transmitters, all of the latter arranging themselves about a table, and concentrating their minds upon some object placed in the center. In one experiment of this nature a small folding map of the city of St. Louis was placed in the center. The receiver said: "It is black. It is round. Transparent." The glass was then held to the light, and the receiver said: "It is bright." In other experiments with a plurality of transmitters bits of salt, sugar, vinegar, etc., have been simultaneously held in the mouths of the transmitters. It is claimed that the taste of salt has thus been made so vivid in the

mind of the receiver that he has craved for water.

INSTANCES OF THOUGHT TRANSMISSION

"SPEAK of the devil and he is sure to appear," says the old phrase. But does he appear because you speak of him, or do you speak of him because of his nearness to you and the thought telegraph that has carried a message from his presence to yours?

Edmund Shaftesbury says: "Thought is a force, not a flimsy thing, having only an imaginary existence. It is as real in its operation as light or sound, and may become as perceptible. It is impelled as a force, having every conceivable degree of strength, generally weak, often intense, sometimes volcanic. The mind is presumed to think for the benefit of its owner, yet is one of the commonest occurrences of everyday life to send thought into other persons' heads and to receive thoughts originated by others. Thought being a force and its transmission a well-established fact, it must operate by some fixed law."

The afternoon of the St. Louis tornado numerous examples of the transmission of wireless messages by means of mental telepathy were reported. Men downtown, cut off from communication with the residence district, are said to have been informed by an invisible means that those they loved were unharmed. Persons in remote parts of the United States, who read in the papers, cut off from St. Louis by prostrated fire service, that the city, including the Federal building and Plummer's Hotel, had been wiped off the map, are said to have written that they had no anxiety for those in whom they were individually interested. They knew, somehow, their friends were safe.

"Speaking of Marconi," said a young dentist the other day, "my sister Molly can do things more wonderful than he. She can tell when any of the children, scattered about the country, are ill or in trouble, and how ill they are, without the use of mail, telegraph or telephone. And the nature of their illness is as clear to her as if she were present at their bedside. Not so long ago my sister, Molly, had an impression that my sister, Jennie, was very sick and was going to die. She told about being able to see Jennie in bed. Sister Molly was laughed at, but so certain was she that sister Jennie was seriously ill that she took the train and went over to the place where her sister lived. She found her sister in a very critical state, and death followed in a few days. That is mental telepathy, and we have all experienced examples of it or have been told of it by our friends. A man whom I know was born in York state. He gets back there only occasionally. He has lived in many cities and he tells me his mind is a confused blur of faces and scenes from these cities. But he says the moment he takes the train at Buffalo for his boyhood home a panorama unfolds and he can see every house and every man woman and child he knows walking about the streets or at their home. How does all this appear to him?

Mental telepathy. There can be no other explanation. But what is mental telepathy? Is it based on thought waves or is it the projection of the astral body? Or is mental telepathy what is suggested by Podmore, a vocal faculty atrophied because modern civilization has no longer an imperative need of it?

Some unusual things have happened in various parts of the world in efforts to locate thought transmitters. They are set down by their authors as facts, and act as mere happenings. It is stated that the most careful investigation has been made of all the incidents cited to guard so far as possible against the possibility of fraud. The results are as follows: Mrs. E. I. Hervey of 9 Tiverton Crescent writes: "I saw the figure of my cousin, a nurse in Dublin, coming upstairs in a nightgown. She died of typhoid fever. Her illness lasted five days. I heard of her illness when I heard of her death. The impression of seeing my cousin was so vivid that I wrote a long letter to her that night, saying I had had this vision. The letter, arriving after she was dead, returned to me and I destroyed it."

Dr. Francis B. H. Hervey of 9 Tiverton Crescent writes: "I saw the figure of my cousin, a nurse in Dublin, coming upstairs in a nightgown. She died of typhoid fever. Her illness lasted five days. I heard of her illness when I heard of her death. The impression of seeing my cousin was so vivid that I wrote a long letter to her that night, saying I had had this vision. The letter, arriving after she was dead, returned to me and I destroyed it."

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see what the picture really was. It was an old photograph, a commonplace picture of a girl holding a rose and leaning out of a balcony, an arch forming a background. The girl's face was quite small, whereas my father's head was the size of life and filled the frame. I was in no special anxiety about my father at the time. I had for some years known him to be seriously out of health, but there had been no news to alarm me about him. Next morning, Sunday, I told the incident to Lord Carnarvon. That evening, on returning home, Lord Carnarvon brought two telegrams into my room and handed them to me. I said at once, "My father is dead."

"That was the fact," he had an appropriate exclamation Saturday evening about 9 o'clock. He never recovered, and died on Sunday, early in the afternoon. My father had often said to me that if it was not with him when he died he would try and come to me."

This testimony from Prince Victor Du-keep Singh was corroborated by Lord Carnarvon, who said the prince had no knowledge of his father's illness. Mrs. Bertha Hurl corroborated her daughter, of Waterbury Vicarage, Cambridge, who says: "I often visited a poor woman called Evans, who lived in our parish. She was very ill with a painful disease, and it was, as she said, a great pleasure when I went to see her. I frequently sat with her and read. I had not called on her for some days, when one evening as I was standing in the dining room, after dinner, with the rest of the family, I saw the figure of a woman dressed like Mrs. Evans, in large apron and muslin cap, pass across the room from one door to the other. I said, 'Who is there?' My mother said, 'What do you mean?' I said, 'That woman who just came in and walked over to the other door.' They all laughed at me and said I was dreaming. But I felt sure it was Mrs. Evans, and next morning we heard she was dead."

Continued on Page 2

BOX TURBANS LEAD IN FALL HATS

THE advance styles in fall millinery can now be seen in some of the St. Louis shops. The large box-turban will be in vogue. Black and a combination of black and white will be the colors seen in fall hats, for young and old.

The new box-turban has a flat and very wide crown, that is, raised well off the head by a circular band. The trimming is flat in effect, and on the left side or in the back.

A smart hat in the new shape is that in which the body of the hat is made of white moire silk, with lower edges of black chiffon sewed on in imitation of straw-braid. This

gives a very pleasing effect. The glaring whiteness of the silk is modified by the soft folds of the black chiffon, at the same time giving a touch of color. The turban is finished with two large wings in black, dove color and white. The wings are fastened in the center of the crown, and fall toward the back, the tips crossing. They are spread out, and lay close to the hat.

Another pretty design in the new turban is slightly rolling on the left side. This design is also trimmed on the left side, but still flat in effect. One is made of plaid chiffon and black ponce velvet. The crown is encircled with a band of Arabian lace.



SIDE VIEW OF BLACK CHIFFON BOX TURBAN.



BLACK CHIFFON BOX TURBAN TRIMMED IN ARABIAN LACE AND GULL WINGS.



WHITE MOIRE SILK BOX TURBAN TRIMMED IN COILS OF BLACK CHIFFON AND GULL WINGS.

BACK OF WHITE MOIRE BOX TURBAN.

ETIQUETTE-By a Sunday Post-Dispatch Expert

Let Him Offer His Photograph.
It is good form for a lady to ask a gentleman friend for his photo or wait for him to offer it? If a lady while visiting meets a gentleman with whom she wishes to correspond, should the lady on reaching her home write to him or wait until she receives a letter from him?

To let the gentleman offer you his photograph will be in much better taste than to ask him for it.
With regard to the correspondence the gentleman who requested the privilege of writing to you should certainly send the first letter.

Calls After an "At Home."
Is it proper to make a call after you have attended an afternoon at home from 4 to 6, and should it be a formal call, and how do you send your regards?

Just also when shaking hands with a minister at a home social, do you rise or remain seated? MISS A. V. C.

After any form of hospitable entertainment, except one of a number of days "at home," a courteous "duty call" is obligatory upon you. Such a call should be paid within a fortnight succeeding the entertainment. If you find it impossible to accept the invitation to an afternoon tea or to any sort of informal "at home," it is not necessary to send your written regrets, as in the case of more ceremonious affairs. You should, however, invariably acknowledge the invitation and your inability to be present by inclosing your visiting card in an envelope and sending it to your hostess by post or messenger. It should be timed so that it will reach her before or during her reception hour.

At social gatherings where the guests are seated the ladies do not, as a rule, rise to acknowledge introductions of gentlemen nor to greet them when they enter. But it is always allowable and proper for them to show this mark of respect to the clergy, a very elderly man or one of much distinction. Of course, the hostess always rises to receive either man or woman.

No Improperly in the Circumstances.
I have been asked to be a bridesmaid at a home wedding of a very dear friend of mine.

Would it be proper for me to accept and dress all in white, as I am in mourning for the past six months? A. B.

Feelings, rather than fashion, should govern the period of seclusion when in mourning. Six months after a bereavement a socially woman usually begins to call informally on her friends and to attend picture shows, concerts and even matinees. Those who are very punctilious with regard to social forms would probably not accept an invitation to be bridesmaid; but since the bride is your dear friend and the wedding to be at her home, I can see no impropriety in your laying aside your black robes for soft white ones and performing the office of bridesmaid for your friend.

An Invitation to Tea.
If a young man is invited to take "tea" or "dinner" at a young lady's home, and he decides to accept the invitation for tea, what would be the proper hour to arrive and leave? The young people are quite well acquainted, and the meal is to be "en famille."

If you do not know the hour for the meal to which you are invited do not hesitate to ask. At dinners and other formal functions where the guests are to be seated at table it is essential that the arrivals should be promptly on the hour named in the invitation, or never any later than the 15 minutes grace which a hostess usually allows. At the hospitable family tea to which you have been asked you will be quite sure to present yourself 20 minutes before the meal time. If you remain in conversation and your family until you do not forget that good

society requires a "digestion call" to be paid within a fortnight after you have partaken of any family hospitality.

Defraying the Wedding Expenses.
What part of the expense incidental to the wedding should the bride's parents defray and what part should the groom defray? Does the groom furnish his house, or are the bride's parents called upon to do so?

A. Z.
The father and mother of the bride assume very nearly the entire expense of her wedding. The invitations and announcement cards are, of course, ordered and sent out by them, and they provide likewise the bride's trousseau, the music, flowers and awning (if the wedding is to be celebrated at the church), the carriages for bride and bridesmaids, any necessary servants as attendants, and the cost of the wedding breakfast or reception.

The bridegroom must pay the fees for the marriage license, the clergyman's services and the usual duties of the sexton of the church.

If the church is opened for rehearsal the sexton should have an extra tip. The bridegroom also provides the marriage ring, the bride's bouquet and bouquets for all the bridesmaids.

Quite frequently the gloves and neckties of the best man and the ushers are gifts from him, and it is a prevailing fashion nowadays to present these helpful accessories with handsome souvenirs of the occasion in the form of scarfpins or sleeve links. The bridegroom always pays for the carriages used by the ushers, the best

man and himself, as well as for the one in which he and his bride drive off when the ceremony is concluded.

The furnishing of the home is sometimes done by the bride's relatives, and is always regarded as a voluntary gift, not an obligation fulfilled; but often by those of the bridegroom or by the bridegroom himself.

A Present for Her Fiance.
Kindly advise me what is a proper birthday present for my fiance outside of flowers or books? Also would it be proper for my mother to make him a present, as he remembered her on her birthday by sending her flowers? Also which is the proper way to serve dinner—the head of the house to serve, or to permit each person to help himself when the different courses are put on the table? BEATRICE.

I think he would like best as a birthday gift some pretty article made by your own fingers. His tastes and habits should, of course, guide your selection.

A sofa pillow would be nice. A dainty calendar in water colors would send his thoughts out to you each day. You might embroider him a dozen fine handkerchiefs.

Even the comfortable present of dressing gown and slippers is not too old-fashioned to be appropriate, and this present or something similar would be no doubt most pleasantly appreciated if sent to him from your mother.

At a ceremonious dinner the host does not carve and the hostess does not help her guests to any dish whatever. The separate courses are passed by well-trained servants.

At a simple family dinner the hostess serves the soup, the best courses and serves the fish and roast, but the vegetables and all entrees are passed around by a servant and then replaced on the sideboard.

The Girl's Initials Proper.
I have been engaged to a young lady for about seven months. Is it proper for me to have engraved on the jewelry presents I give her the first initial of her first name or the first initial of my second name? She says I have no right to put on my second name. A. K.

The young lady is right. She has no claim to your name until after the wedding ceremony. All gifts to her before the marriage (even the wedding presents) must be marked, if they are marked at all, with the initials of her own maiden name. It is regarded as bad form and provincial to engrave wedding gifts with the bridegroom's initials. Even a wedding ring should be marked from the bridegroom J. B. (John Brown) to A. V. (Annie Vernon).

Is it good form for a lady to ask a gentleman friend for his photo or wait for him to offer it? If a lady while visiting meets a gentleman with whom she wishes to correspond should the lady on reaching her home write to him or wait until she receives a letter from him? E. E. B.

To let the gentleman offer you his photograph will be in much better taste than for you to ask him for it.

With regard to the correspondence, the gentleman who requested the privilege of writing to you should certainly send the first letter.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Answers to Questions From Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

A Cream or "Make-Up."

PROFESSIONAL.—The Sultana cream enjoys a very high reputation for "make-up." It has been used with great success. I saw it most successfully tried just a few weeks ago. You can employ it if you choose, to protect the face from sunburn.

Sweet almond oil, 4 ounces; white wax, melted, 2 1/2 grains; spermaceti, 2 1/2 grains; benzoin (finely powdered) 100 grains; tincture of ambergris, 60 grains; rice powder, 30 grains; pure carmine, 15 grains. Blend the fats in the inside receptacle of a custard boiler; add benzoin while they are heating; the rice powder and carmine while cooling, and tincture last of all. Spread it on the face and throat, gently and carefully rubbing it into the skin, and avoid its getting into the eyebrows or close to the eyes. Powder with any fine flesh-colored powder or veinture, applying freely with a puff, and after a little while wipe off with a bit of cambric. This makes as effectively as a plaster of pastes and paints all slight imperfections of the skin without having the repulsive artificial look which they give. By artificial light it is imperceptible.

Pimple Lotion.

SWEET SIXTEEN.—This is the lotion I have received a great many letters speaking most enthusiastically of the good effects derived from its use:
Carbolic acid, 15 drops; borax, 60 grains; glycerine, 4 fluid drams; tannin, 20 grains; alcohol, 1 fluid ounce; rosewater, 2 1/2 fluid ounces. Mix and dissolve. Apply right and morning.

To Make White Curd Soap.

AMATEUR.—White curd soap, as you know, is the basis for most of the toilet soaps. It is a soap composed of vegetable

oils and with enough potash or soda to hold them together.

If you are going to make a toilet soap you will need, as you say, a curd soap. You will be able to make a curd soap if you choose, but I never should suggest it. I give you the formulas you ask for.

Of course, you can reduce the quantities. The floating soap process I add also. Use as a base for toilet soaps—any white soap will answer—white curd soap for toilet soap base is usually made of olive, palm or cottonseed oil and soda. Amateurs would better buy it, as it will be better and cheaper. Here is the recipe for honey soap:

White curd soap, 15 pounds; melted and mixed with white honey, 2 1/2 pounds; stearic acid, 1/2 pound; powdered benzoin, 4 ounces.

This is the recipe for orange flower soap: Best tallow soap, 7 1/2 pounds; palm oil soap, 5 pounds; essence of portugal, 1 1/2 ounces; essence of ambergris, 1 1/2 ounces; yellowish green coloring, made of ochre and indigo, 2 1/2-6 ounces; vermillion, 5-6 ounce. Floating soap is made as follows:

All the hard soaps increase bulk by mechanical beating of the paste; the loss of density thus produced gives them the property of floating in water. The beating is best accomplished by means of a churn-wheel, rotating on a pivot in the bottom of the melting pan, and put in motion by a hand.

Expose 2 1/2 pounds of olive oil or almond soap and 10 ounces of soft water in a bright copper pan to a steam or water heat, and gradually beat and agitate the mixture until it has more than doubled its volume, and it will be ready to use. What is the color it quickly, and when hard, cut it into bars or cakes. It may be colored and scented at will. It floats on water and lathers freely, but will not burn soaking or much wet, as it rapidly softens.

HOW ONE BRAIN MAY CATCH THE THOUGHT OF ANOTHER

Continued From Page Nine of This Magazine.

tended by me. I was standing at her table by her bedside, pouring out her medicine, about 4 o'clock in the morning, when I heard the call bell ring and was attracted by the door of the room opening and by seeing a person enter the room whom I immediately felt to be the mother of the sick woman. She had a brass candlestick in her hand, a red shawl over her shoulder and a flannel petticoat on, with a hole in front. I looked at her as much as to say, "I am glad you have come, but the woman I called at me so sternly as much as to say, 'Why wasn't I sent for before?' I gave the medicine to Helen Alexander, and then turned around to speak to the visitor, but no one was there. At about 6 o'clock in the morning Helen Alexander died. Two days after her parents and sister came. It gave me a great turn when I saw the living likeness of the vision. The sister said the description of the dress exactly answered to her mother's, and that they had brass candlesticks at home, exactly like the one described. There was not the slightest resemblance between the mother and the daughter."

Dr. W. O. S. Albany, N. Y., writes: "I understood and went to bed about 11 o'clock, and soon fell asleep. In the neighborhood of 1 a. m. I was awakened by a strong light in my face. I awoke and thought I saw my wife standing in the doorway, as she was to take an early train. The light was so bright and pervading that I spoke, but I got no answer. As I spoke the figure retreated. The noiseless shifting of the light made me think it was a servant in the hall, and that the light was thrown through the keyhole as she moved. That could not be, as clothing covered the keyhole. I then thought of burglars, as the light entered near a large safe in the room. Thereupon I called loudly to my wife, and sprang to make a light. As I called her name she suddenly awoke and called out, 'What is that bright light in the room?' I lighted the gas and searched. There had been no light in either room. Everything was undisturbed.

"My wife left on the early train. I attended to my work as usual. At noon, when I reached home, the servant who answers the door told me that a man had been to my office to see about a certificate for a young lady who had died suddenly early that morning from hemorrhage of the lungs. At first the servant looked from a strain. When she choked she called for help and for me."

Rev. Clarence Godfrey was reading "Phantoms of the Living." One of the cases stated made him think of experimenting to demonstrate the probable truth of the statement. He writes as follows: "Retiring at 10:45, I determined to appear, if possible, to a friend. Undoubtedly the imaginative faculties were brought into play, as well as the volitional, for I intended to translate myself, spiritually, into her room and to attract her attention while standing there. My effort was sustained for perhaps eight minutes, after which I felt tired and was soon asleep. The next thing I was conscious of was of meeting the lady next morning, in a dream, I suppose, and asking her at once if she had seen me last night. The reply came, 'Yes.' 'How?' I inquired. Then, in words strange and clear, like a well audible whisper, came the answer: 'I was sitting beside you.' I awoke instantly. This must be a reflex action from the perceptant. I said."

This is the account of the experiment as narrated by the lady, who had no knowledge that an experiment was to be tried: "Yesterday morning, at about half past three o'clock, I woke up with a start, with an idea that some one had come into the room. I heard a curious sound, but fancied it might be the birds in the ivy outside. Next I experienced a strange restlessness, and I longed to leave the room and go downstairs. This feeling became so overpowering that at last I lit a candle and went down, thinking if I could get some soda-water it might have a quieting effect. On returning to my room I saw Mr. Godfrey standing under the large window on the staircase. He was dressed in his usual

style, and with an expression on his face that I have noticed when he has been stopped at 5:31. Asked what time it was by a friend who had just consulted his watch, the man said 6:14. The time was correct."

Two men found the solution of a problem on the same instant without any previous study. A third, a mutual friend, had worked it out just a few minutes before. He told them this when the three came together.

A man arising from bed in the morning suddenly thought a great personage had died. He got dressed, and, opening the paper on his steps, found his thought was well founded. The great personage was not known to be ill when the man went to bed the night before.

A man at a spelling bee was given an unusual word. A school teacher, his friend, had seen the word a day or two before. When the word was called out the teacher spelled it over to himself. The man who was to spell it seemed to hear the school teacher spelling the word. He spelled it as he seemed to hear it, and it was right.

Edmund Shaftesbury says: "Any person is likely at any time to see an object or a person. The sight is always brief, and the vision transitory. The visitor is never out in the space around the person, but is within the brain, although so visual in appearance as to appear to have a substantial shape in the presence of the beholder. The persons or objects seen are bits of thought transference traveling in the form of sight waves. Thoughts make pictures in many cases. The pictures travel with the thought and impress themselves as clearly. Originally all thought were pictures, and such characters as the arbitrary letters of the alphabet. There must be a picture in the mind before there can be a thought."

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PARIS MAKES GORGEOUS GOWNS FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

Nothing Created in the World's Fashion Center This Season Excels the Elegance of Summer Dresses Made for the Countess Castellane, Duchess of Marlborough and Miss Mae Golet.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

HEREWITH are reproduced the original designs made by Martini et Armand of Paris of three beautiful new summer gowns for prominent American women.

Since the death of Worth the firm of Martini et Armand has taken a foremost place among the dressmakers of the French capital.

The drawings of the costumes were furnished by Martini et Armand for exclusive publication in the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The women for whom the originals of these gowns were devised are the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Countess Vanderbilt; the Countess Boni de Castellane, who was Anna Gould; and Miss Mae Golet.

The costume of the Countess de Castellane, a dinner dress which she wore recently at the banquet given to commemorate the election of the three Castellane brothers to Parliament, is a wonderfully dainty frock of hand-painted mousseline d'aire. Long, trellis-like bands ornamented with steel spangles, their delicate meshes threaded with narrow blue velvet ribbon, outline the very low, square décolleté and run from the top of the corsage to the belt.

The long trailing skirt is also ornamented with these trellis bands, which give a very slender effect to the figure. The short sleeves are transparent and of the same material and are trimmed at top and bottom with bands of the narrow velvet ribbon. The corsage is ornamented with trimmings of whole guipure.

The Duchess of Marlborough's gown, a shopping dress of seeming simplicity but wonderful effectiveness, is of cream-colored batiste embroidered with tiny black dots. The corsage is of the type called floating, which is much affected by the slender American duchess, and shows a new and very striking modification of the bolero.

It has large revers and the mandolin sleeve seen on nearly all the Paris creations of this season.

The skirt has a slight train and is trimmed with three flounces, edged, like the bolero, with white cluny insertion. The very full effect around the bottom of the skirt is produced by the use of hair cloth below the knees and three tiny ruffles edged with velvet binding on the under slip. The necessary touch of black is given with a belt of velvet ribbon worn with the gown. Miss Golet's very elegant frock was designed for wear at the Grand Prix last month. It is of champagne-colored veiling, a shade very popular this year in Paris.

It is trimmed with a band of ecru linen delicately embroidered in what are known in the French capital as patch tones. This ornamentation is also used around the edge of the skirt, on the cuffs and in bands halfway between the elbow and shoulders, outlining the yoke, and in a band reaching to the waist line, which gives a decided Russian effect.

Oil buttons are used on this gown. The collar and yoke insertion are in open guipure. The belt is of the new shade of rose-green.

These gowns are perfect examples of the prevailing styles in the French capital. They have not the exaggerations of the usual fashion plate, but represent things actually worn. From them it may be inferred that simplicity is the keynote of the season's fashionable gown.

Soft, neutral dyes blending into each other are generally preferred to the strong contrasts once so characteristic of French styles. New tints known as champagne, rose, and French butter color are those affected by society leaders, and these are shown chiefly in soft, clinging materials—batistes, velvings and mousselines.

For trimmings the coarser laces are used, guipure and flit being preferred. The most radical change from last season is in the sleeves. Of these but two varieties are ac-

cepted as good style in Paris. One is narrow at the top, broadening into the mandolin effect, and the other is a mere cap of the material, with which long undersleeves in embroidered muslin are worn.

A graceful accessory of many Parisian frocks this year is a sach of soft Loupelo silk, which, instead of being knitted at the waist line, ties simply, and is knotted in careless bows near the ends, thus forming a very graceful adjunct to a charming costume.



SUMMER SHOPPING DRESS WORN BY THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

DINNER DRESS WORN BY THE COUNTESS DE CASTELLANE

MISS MAE GOLET'S GOWN WORN AT THE GRAND PRIX

ANARCHISTIC TENDENCY AMONG GIRLS ALARMS THE POLICE OF RUSSIA

Nihilistic Presses Run by Women and Girls Have Been Found in Several Russian Cities.

THE Russian police have recently been exercised at the spread of the revolutionary movement among women and girls. During the later years of the reign of Alexander II young women played a powerful part in the nihilist movement, which clouded that period of Russian history. Count Tolstoy, who was then minister of the interior, put them down with a ruthless hand.

But again they are to the forefront of the revolutionary movements, and stranger and more influential than ever. The murdered minister Sipyagin was occupied with their suppression, but his was a weak hand, and the measures he took to curb their political activity only made matters worse. During the week before his death over 40 young women were arrested in various parts of Russia for complicity in the secret printing of seditious tracts and pamphlets.

This is a branch of revolutionary enterprise to which the Russian female revolutionist gladly devotes herself. Presses worked by women and girls have been discovered in Charkoff, Samara, Odessa, Kiev, Moscow and Riga. How many more are at work which have not been discovered is unknown.

The leaders of the female revolutionists are all educated persons, having mostly spent a considerable time abroad studying in the universities of Berlin, Zurich and Geneva. Some of them also study in Belgium, chiefly in Liege.

According to a well-known spy of the late Sipyagin's, there are over five hundred young women wandering about Russia at the present time engaged in propagating revolutionary and socialist notions, and circulating the tracts printed on the secret presses. They assume all manner of disguises. Some of them, clad in black with a black shawl over their heads and a cross round their necks, go about from village to village ostensibly engaged in collecting money to build churches, and what is most remarkable, being supplied with the necessary license from the ecclesiastical authorities.

Others are in the guise of beggars, clad in rags. These carry a bag in which they stow away bread and scraps given them by the charitable. In the bottom of the bag the curious might find a little bundle of revolutionary literature. But, for the most part, these female emissaries are found at work among the workmen in manufacturing districts, where they employ themselves as seamstresses or nurses or teachers.

Their devotion to the cause knows no bounds. One of them, a girl of 22, was lately arrested in the manufacturing town of Leds, in Russian Poland, and taken before the police master charged with the dissemination of seditious literature. She was kept on black bread and water for ten days and compelled to do the most disgusting work in the prison, with the object of forcing a confession from her as to who her confederates were. She stubbornly refused to speak a word. Weakened by her inadequate food, she fell a victim to prison fever and in her delirium mentioned certain names of friends. They were arrested, and on her recovery confronted with her.

Unable to understand how the police obtained their names and feeling herself an unwilling traitress, she committed suicide in her cell by eating the phosphorus ends of two boxes of matches which she had secreted about her person in some way.

In Charkoff a young woman of 25 threw herself out of her window, four stories high, rather than fall into the hands of the police, who had suddenly burst open her room, where she was engaged in typesetting.

It is the opinion of the Russian police that the most dangerous revolutionists with whom they have to deal are women.

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THE PROFESSIONAL BREACH OF PROMISE PLAINTIFF MAKES MONEY

THAT broken vows seldom mean broken hearts is curiously proved by the records of the numerous breach-of-promise cases that go through the courts.

The mercenary element in love affairs is shown to be unromantically large by these records, and the still more numerous cases that are settled out of court would probably be even less complimentary to the power of Cupid.

Some curious English cases recently cited make it plain that in England at least the business of love-making and the art of promise-breaking can be made to pay handsomely.

That this has been discovered is well illustrated by a recent case in one of the large Midland towns.

A rather factotally young talliner had been engaged for about two years to a gentleman who was considerably her superior in position. Though his parents were kept in complete ignorance of the engagement, the course of what appeared to be true love proceeded until the lady's arrangements were fully complete. Then, without the slightest warning her manner toward her fiance underwent a sudden change. From charming and vivacious she became disagreeable and morose.

In spite of the earnest entreaties of her lover, she absolutely refused to give any reason or in any way disclose a motive for her strange conduct. After a few vain efforts to obtain an explanation, the young man, who was almost beside himself with

exaspation and despair, in a fit of exasperation returned her letters with a brief note to the effect that all was over between them.

This, as subsequent events clearly proved, was just the very thing required by the designing young damsel, and was, in fact, the natural result of the game which she had so cunningly played.

A few days afterward the unsuspecting and disconsolate lover received a solicitor's letter commencing proceedings, which were only terminated by a private settlement, involving the transfer of a considerable sum of money from the coffers of the swindled lover's parent to the ambitious milliner.

The sequel was seen shortly afterward, when, with the capital thus raised with such cruel ingenuity, the faithless woman opened a business establishment in a neighboring town and married an old "fame," who had been quietly waiting for her for several years.

A young Devonshire farmer a few months ago received a handsome solution to the tune of £200 as compensation for his wounded feelings from a well-to-do lady, some few years his senior, whom he had almost succeeded in leading to the altar.

The courtship had been an arduous one on both sides and all had gone "merry as a marriage bell" until, in an evil hour, for the would-be Benedict, the bride-elect discovered that the taint of consumption had existed in his family.

This was quite sufficient, in the opinion

of the lady, who held rather strong views on the subject, to forever preclude the possibility of a marriage between them.

It was in vain the aspiring avian vigorously protested his good health and offered to undergo any medical examination or other test which might be offered. The lady proved quite inexorable, but the monetary consolation which he received in settlement of his claim to her affections enabled the not quite unsophisticated yeoman to add some improvements to his farm and find a more fastidious partner.

It is no doubt true that there are still many thousands of excellent persons who would scorn the idea of receiving

compensation on account of broken vows, but the fact remains that the value of money as a specific for wounded hearts is becoming increasingly recognized. This business, however, like every other, has its drawbacks.

It has been recently stated on good authority that only a comparatively small percentage of the damages which are awarded in breach-of-promise cases ever reach the pockets of the claimants. This being so, it would, perhaps, be as well for intending litigants to pause before expecting to make a fortune out of their harrowing affections and to try and adjust their differences by mutual agreement.

FAMOUS LACE EXHIBIT ATTRACTS AMERICAN WOMEN TO AUSTRIA

American women intending to go abroad this year are being advised to visit the Austrian Museum of Art Industry there.

The Archduchess Theresa, widow of the Emperor's brother, whose one great passion is collecting fine lace, has caused the museum to exhibit its splendid collection of lace—some of the finest that exists, and at the same time to show, in another room, what the government schools have in 25 years' incessant efforts succeeded in achieving.

The double exhibition enables intending purchasers of beautiful lace to compare what is made in the schools at the present day with what was made in Venice, Genoa, Spain, in France and Belgium in the days when lacemaking was encouraged by Kings and Queens whose portraits by famous painters show in what high estimation they held lace.

When the new work will have been mil- lowed by some years' careful keeping no one will be able to tell it from the old, except that being made with thrift of better quality it is still finer and more exact.

MANY MEN HAVE LIVED WITH BULLETS IN THEIR BRAINS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WOULD you think it possible that a man could live and enjoy life with a bullet in his brain?

Astonishing as it may seem, there are many cases well authenticated by science. A remarkable one which has been attracting the attention of New York surgeons recently is that of Ed McCoy, who was shot by a detective in a gambling raid not long ago and withstood the shock of several searches for the bullet in his brain, having frequent talks with his family and others.

In fact, the history of brain surgery presents a number of remarkable facts in regard to the extent to which the thinking organ will sometimes resist the effects of external injury. It has been shown that in some cases quantities of its substance may be removed without appreciably diminishing the normal intelligence of the patient, while some have been known to carry the most extraordinary foreign substances embedded in the "skull" for years.

Finds of the most singular kind have been made in the interior substance of the living human brain. The strangest things have been known to find entry there through accident or design. In one case it was the blade of a penknife that was carried about in the brain for half a lifetime without the patient being in the least aware of it; in another it was a penholder that had somehow found its way there and remained in its living hidingplace without apparently interfering with the thinking power of the organ; while only a few weeks or so ago a piece of slate pencil was

recovered from a boy's brain after it had been hidden there for several years.

It is, therefore, perhaps none the more surprising that many a bullet which has found its billet in a human brain has proved no more than a temporary inconvenience.

A French soldier who received a bullet in his head during the Franco-German war of 1870 carried it there for 27 years, and was said to have felt no ill effects till 1897, when it one day worked its way downward into the mouth and so rid him of its presence.

In the case of a German soldier who was shot in the head during the "Vanderbund" war, he lived to carry the leaden souvenir in his brain for 43 years, and it was not extracted till after his death.

These two remarkable cases, however, seem to be beaten by another that has quite recently been brought to light, the case being that of an old soldier still living in England who for over half a century has carried in his head the bullet received during the Austrian rebellion of 1848.

The effects of removing bullets from the brain are sometimes as remarkable as any of the foregoing, and perhaps in this connection mention may be made of the case of a military cadet operated on by a doctor a small quantity of brain had also to be taken away, the peculiar result being that though unimpaired in any other respect, the patient irretrievably lost all his good manners for which he was noted. The eminent surgeon therefore suggests that the portion of brain removed "in the bullet corresponds to what he calls as the 'bump' of good manners."

It was not stated at the time when the worthy hen, like the fat goose who celebrated her birthday, Lord Erskine, frequently dined at the same table with her lordship and his attendants, was invited to the refectory

QUEER GUESTS

MANY eccentric people have sent their names down to posterity merely by entertaining statues and other inanimate guests at dinner.

The most noteworthy case of this is that of the late King of Bavaria, who always dined with a bust of Queen Marie Antoinette in front of him. The custom is believed to owe its origin to a certain Henry Constantine Jennings.

This eighteenth century eccentric on one occasion purchased a statue of Venus, and for the first six months after he had obtained possession of the same the fair goddess occupied a seat at the head of his dinner table with two footmen in lace liveries standing behind her, whose duty it was to place the most costly viands before her by way of obligation.

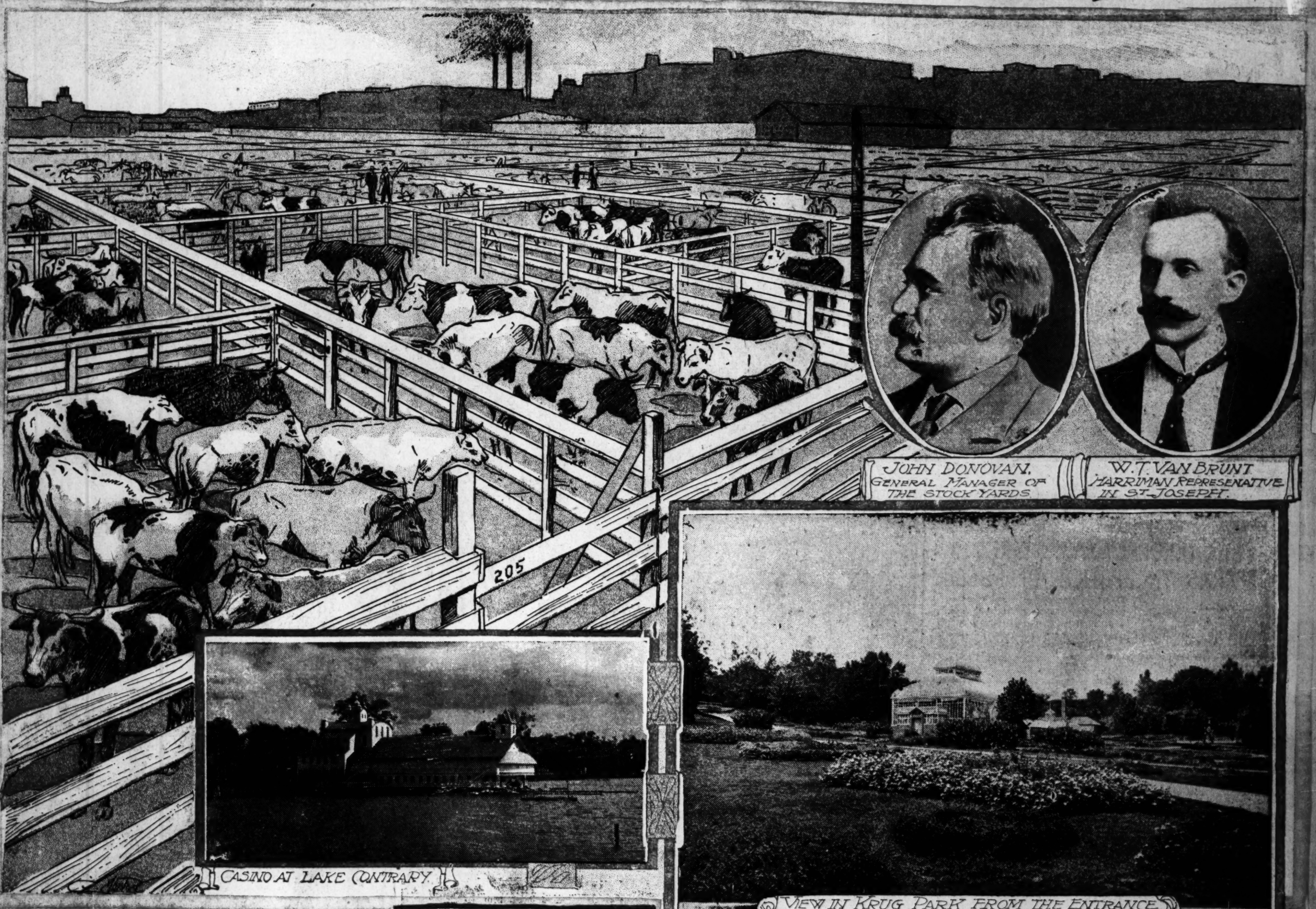
One of the largest gatherings of inanimate guests assembled at a luncheon party given by Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, a few months ago, on which occasion the inanimate guests found on reaching the rendezvous that seated at a table, which was strewn with pale pink petals, were a number of dolls elaborately dressed to represent the most famous female characters in the dramatist's plays.

Two or three years ago a company of the Third African Battalion, who had been employed in annihilating the swarms of sparrows that were eating up the crops at Ker (Tunis), were repaid with an omelet containing 5000 eggs that measured 7 feet in circumference.

A few weeks ago this gigantic dish was recalled to mind by the chief item on the menu of a refectory enjoyed at Ganderheim, in the Harz mountains, when to celebrate the occasion of one of the local schoolmaster's hens laying her thousandth egg the town was decorated, and a supper held, at which the health of the hen was duly toasted and a gigantic omelet partaken of.

It was not stated at the time when the worthy hen, like the fat goose who celebrated her birthday, Lord Erskine, frequently dined at the same table with her lordship and his attendants, was invited to the refectory

Missouri's Third City, St. Joseph. And its Phenomenal Growth.



WHEN the census reports of 1900 credited St. Joseph, Mo., with an increase of 97 per cent in population in ten years, the Mississippi Valley arose and expressed its astonishment by exclaiming:

"What's that?"

St. Joseph herself was almost thunderstruck. She had not thought she was growing so. She asked for the figures, and they were submitted as 32,324 for 1890, and 102,979 for 1900, a record unequalled by any other large city in the country save Los Angeles, Cal.

St. Joseph was not a new city. As the age of a city goes in the West, it was old. That an old city should have doubled its population in so short a time was astounding, and not the least astounding community was St. Joseph herself.

Those census figures avowed St. Joseph with a start. She became like a giant who had been long unconscious of his size and strength, and was now displaying them to the utmost. Today she is full of schemes and plans for the greater glory of St. Joseph. The city is to have a convention hall and many more public institutions becoming a community of more than 100,000 souls.

There are two reasons why St. Joseph has performed her great feat in growth. One of these is G. F. Swift, who packs meat. The other is E. H. Harriman, who operates railroads. The two most active promoters of St. Joseph are W. T. Van Brunt and John Donovan, Jr. The one represents Swift; the other Harriman.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 17.
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH is in a transition stage. It is waking to the fact that it is a city with more than 100,000 inhabitants. In the past 10 years St. Joseph almost unconsciously has had a wonderful growth. It has been unconscious because it has been natural and conservative, and only in the past two years are the people beginning to realize it.

Two men, a great railroad man and a great packer, working together, are the chief causes of it. They are E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and G. F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.

Mr. Harriman owns the St. Joseph street railway system and the street car line. Mr. Swift is the controlling factor in the St. Joseph Stockyards Co., and was the first of the great packers to engage in building up St. Joseph as a livestock market. His representative is John Donovan, Jr., general manager of the stockyards company.

The St. Joseph bank clearances for 1906 were \$61,044,169.67; in 1907 they were \$78,120,200, making an increase in six years of \$17,076,030.33.

In 1906 St. Joseph had no stockyards or big packing houses. In 1907 its receipts were 2,105,239; of sheep, 628,923; of cattle, 2,076,316; and of horses and mules, 1,257.

In 1907, its receipts of

hogs were \$72,708, exceeding the hog receipts of St. Louis for the same time by 200,000. Its receipts of sheep were 253,426, exceeding those of St. Louis by 22,823. Its receipts of cattle were 152,138, less than those of St. Louis by 23,240. It received 793 horses and mules, whereas St. Louis received 54,627.

St. Joseph, as a wholesale center, has been prominent for years. Its wholesale houses control a large part of the trade of northern Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Wyoming, and its traveling men go to the Pacific coast. It is a center for groceries, drugs, dry goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes and hardware.

To the establishment of the livestock and packing industry, however, it owes chiefly the great growth of the past six years. St. Joseph was known as a packing center in 1846, but it was not until 1893 that the present stockyards company was formed.

John Donovan, Jr., was the prime mover in its organization, and succeeded in interesting G. F. Swift & Co. in the possibilities of St. Joseph as a market. As a result Swift & Co. opened a packing plant in St. Joseph and bought a majority of the stock of the stockyards company.

In 1894 Nelson Morris & Co. bought a block of stock in the company and now has a packing house in operation. The Hammond Packing Co. followed soon after and established the third big plant. In addition to these, there is the Krug Packing Co., pork packers, whose plant is the oldest of the kind in St. Joseph.

The annual output of the packing houses

In 1901 was estimated at about \$50,000,000. The stockyards were built after a thorough study of the yards in the other packing centers. They are considered by stockmen the most improved and complete yards in the United States.

The development of the packing industry in St. Joseph gave impetus to the railroad business, and each of the nine roads entering here has been compelled to increase its yardage facilities within the past six years. In 1901 the total receipts of livestock by all the roads amounted to 47,538 cars.

The packing houses and stockyards together employ about 5000 men. Most of them live near the yards in South St. Joseph, and that portion of St. Joseph now has a population of 15,000. Five years ago this same section contained only vacant lots.

John Donovan, Jr., the general manager of the stockyards, has been and still is

the dominating personality of this development. Mr. Donovan has spent most of his life in St. Joseph. He was a real estate man and a banker before he became connected with the stockyards. His success in building up that industry has been due simply to his belief in St. Joseph as a great livestock market and to his persistence in impressing this view upon others. Mr. Donovan saw that St. Joseph was the natural center for the livestock business of Iowa, northern Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming and that it could also draw largely to Texas and other southern cattle states. In 1896 he convinced G. F. Swift

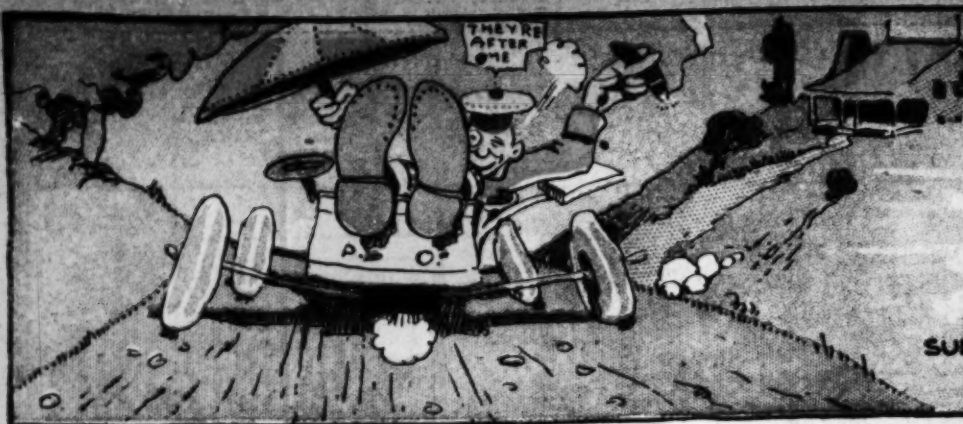
that this was so and Mr. Swift placed his millions behind the movement to build up this market. From that time to this, Mr. Donovan has been engaged in pushing some plan to increase the advantages of the St. Joseph market and Mr. Swift has always been his firm supporter. He has infused his spirit into the city that has grown up in South St. Joseph about the packing of plants and has made that the most progressive part of St. Joseph. He is the acknowledged leader, and there is no dissension in his following.

The stockyards and packing houses have been built and brought to their present

excellence in a systematic fashion. They are grouped in a manner making for the greatest convenience, and, in the center, stands the exchange building, completed in 1899 at a cost of \$125,000, and containing the results of a study of other exchange buildings throughout the country. It was Mr. Donovan's plan, and his office is in the center. Mr. Donovan, supported by the results of the improvement of South St. Joseph, outside the packing houses and stockyards, also receives a large share of his attention. A Carnegie library, to be a branch of the St. Joseph Public Library, will be opened in August. The building is being erected at a cost of \$25,000, and Mr. Donovan was the principal supporter of Purd Wright, city librarian, in raising the necessary funds for it.

His adviser and closest friend is W. T. Van Brunt, the president of the street railway company and the representative of E. H. Harriman in St. Joseph. While Mr. Donovan, supported by the results of the improvement of South St. Joseph, outside the packing houses and stockyards, also receives a large share of his attention. A Carnegie library, to be a branch of the St. Joseph Public Library, will be opened in August. The building is being erected at a cost of \$25,000, and Mr. Donovan was the principal supporter of Purd Wright, city librarian, in raising the necessary funds for it.

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THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

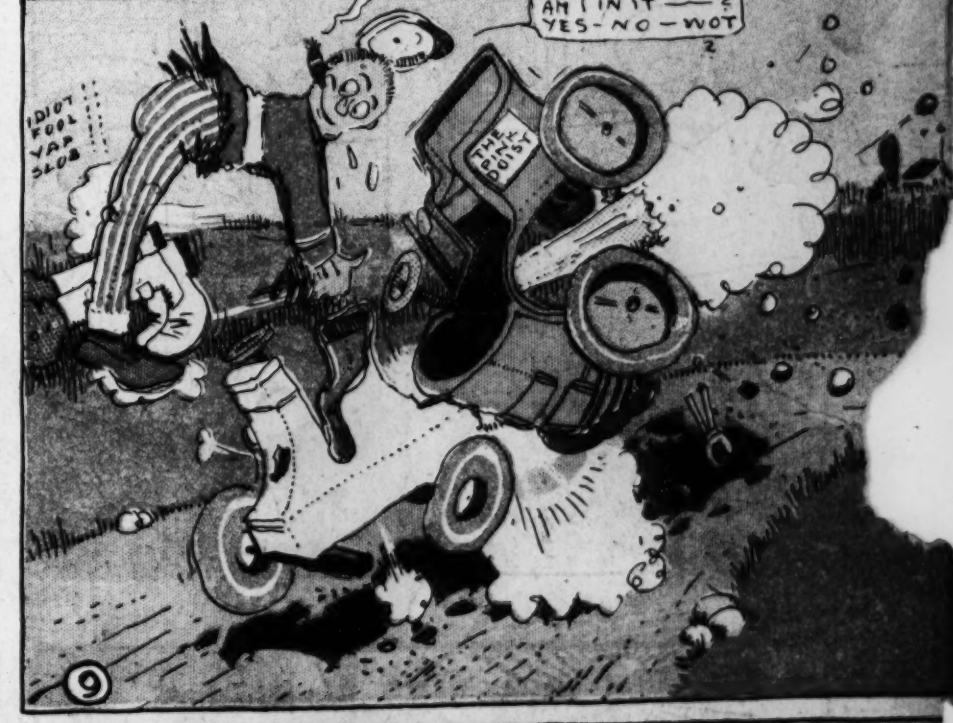
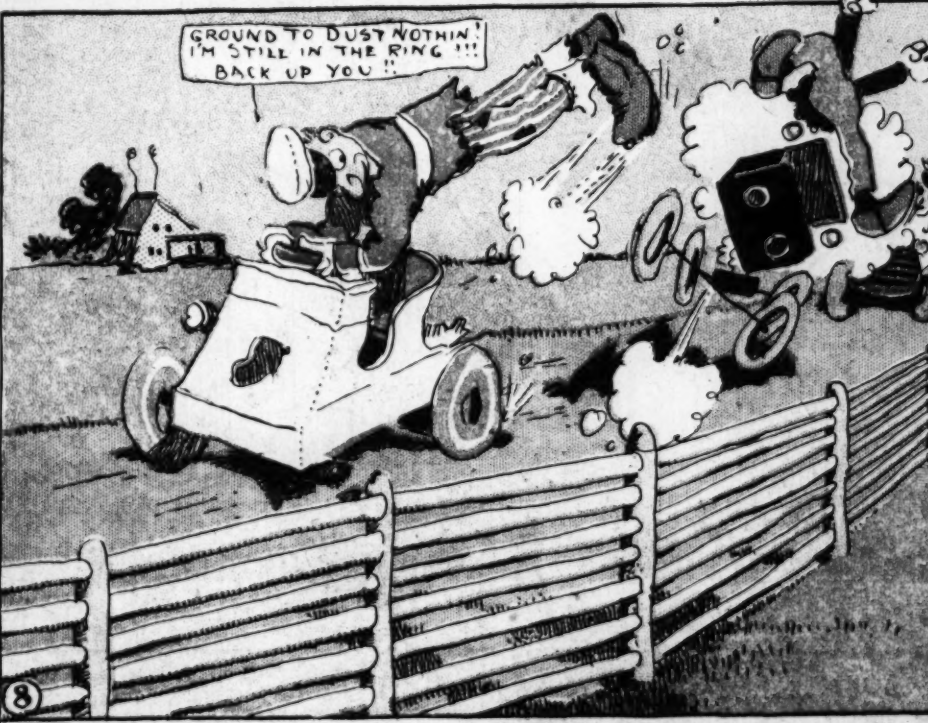
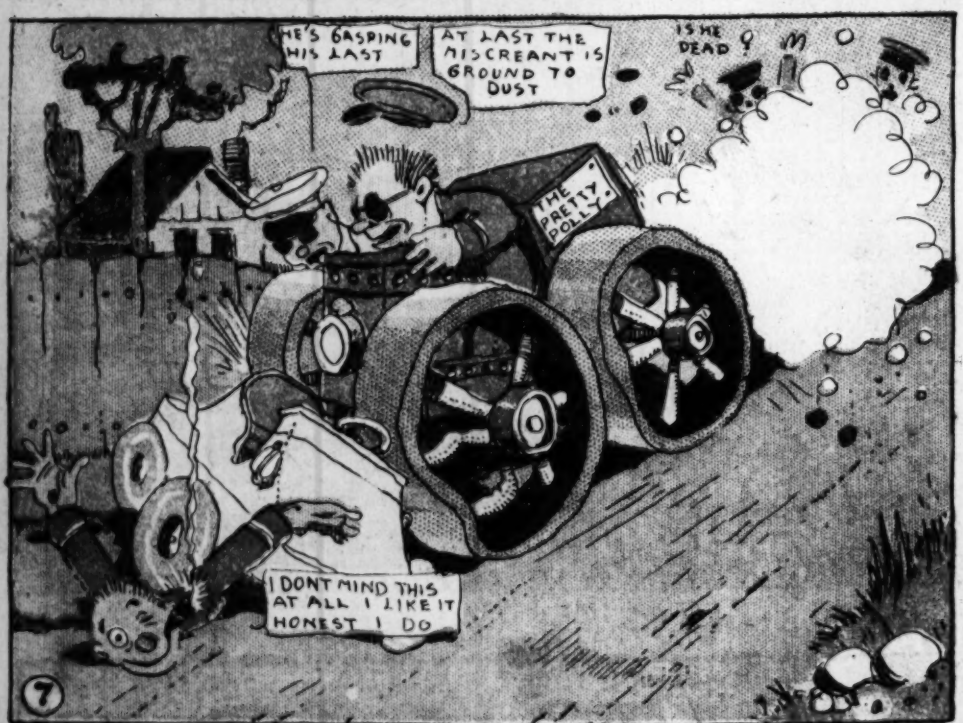
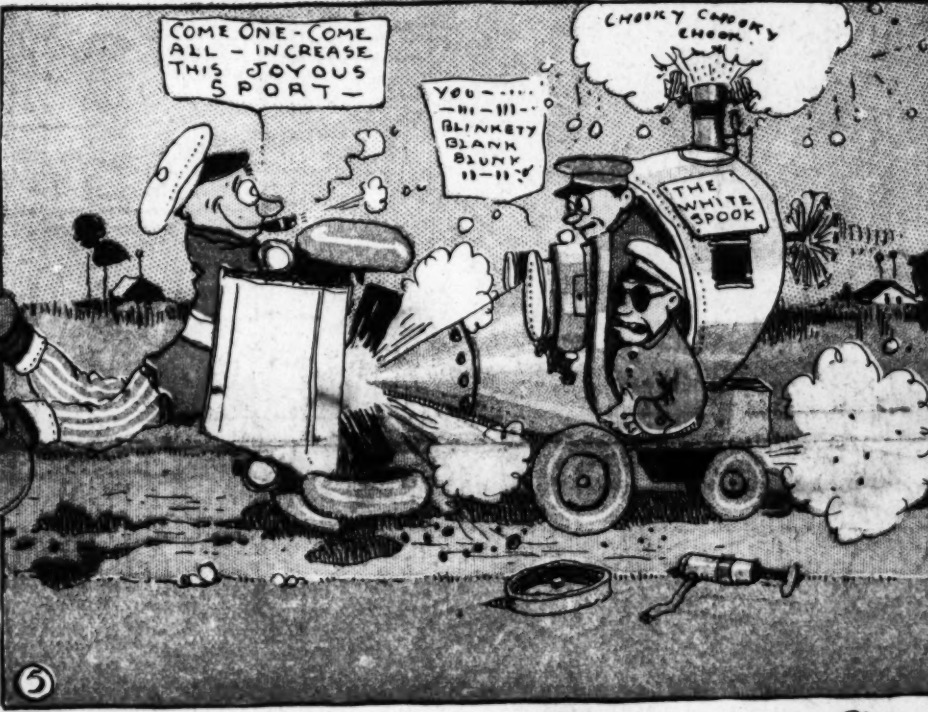
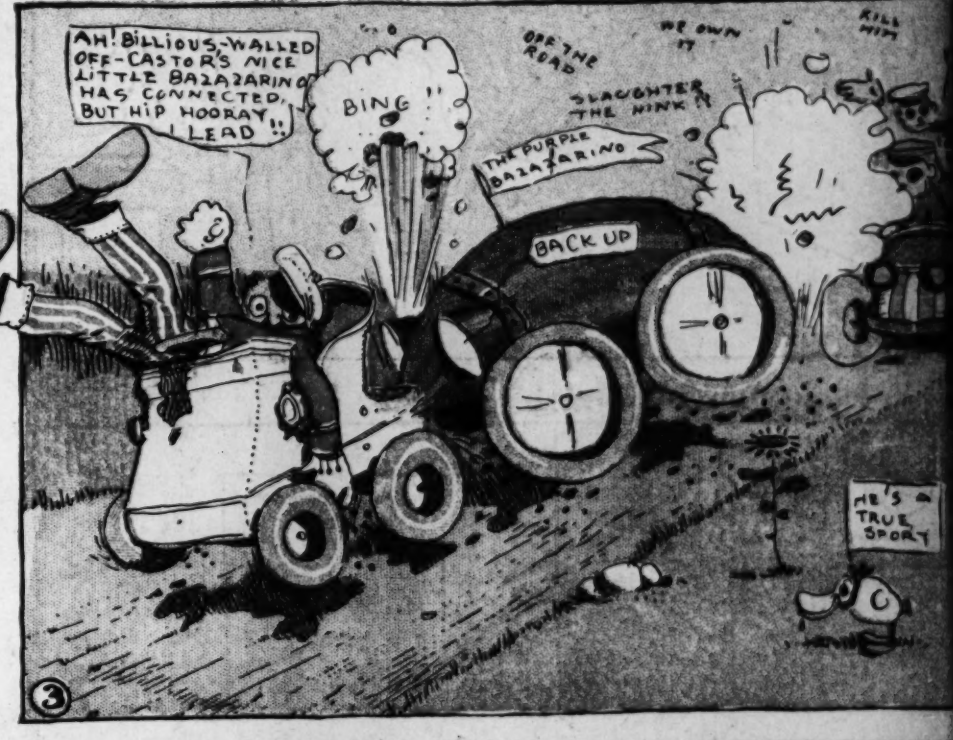
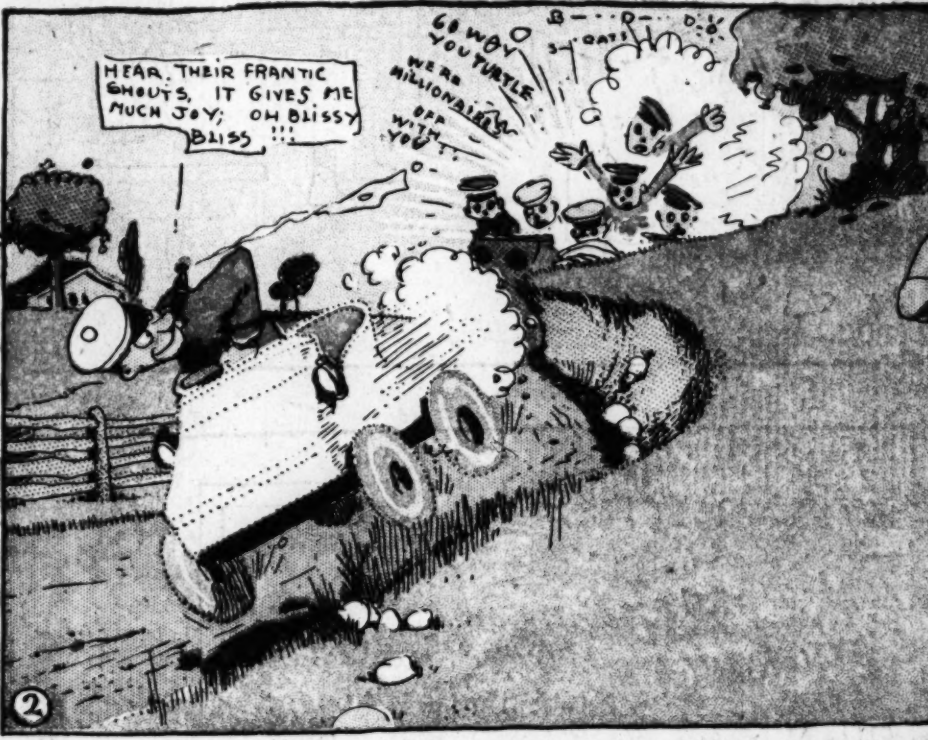
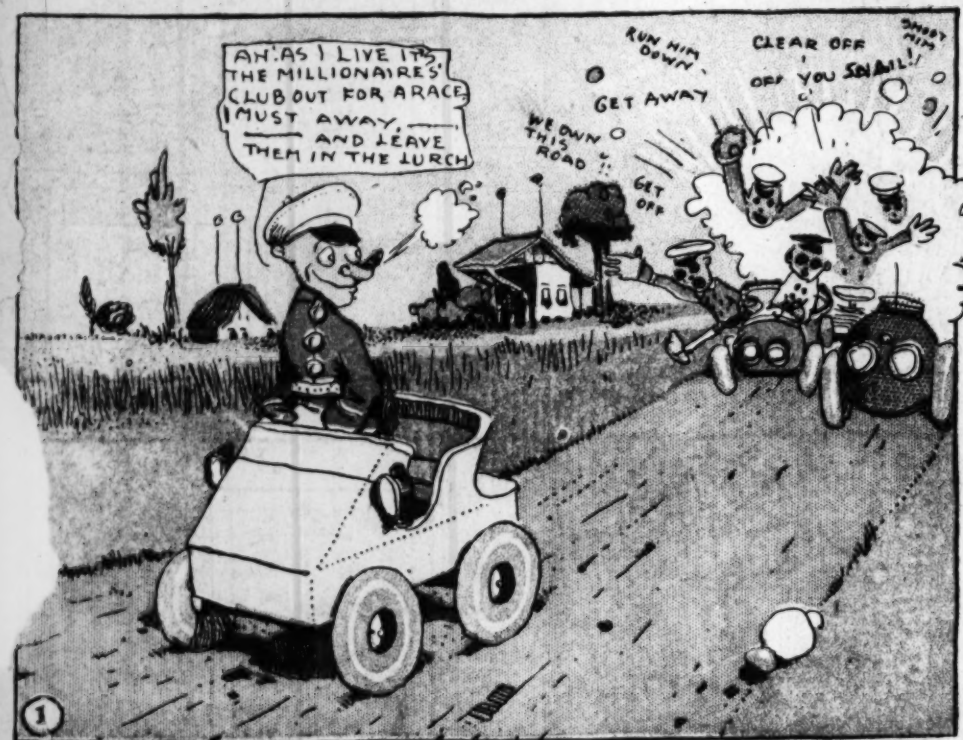
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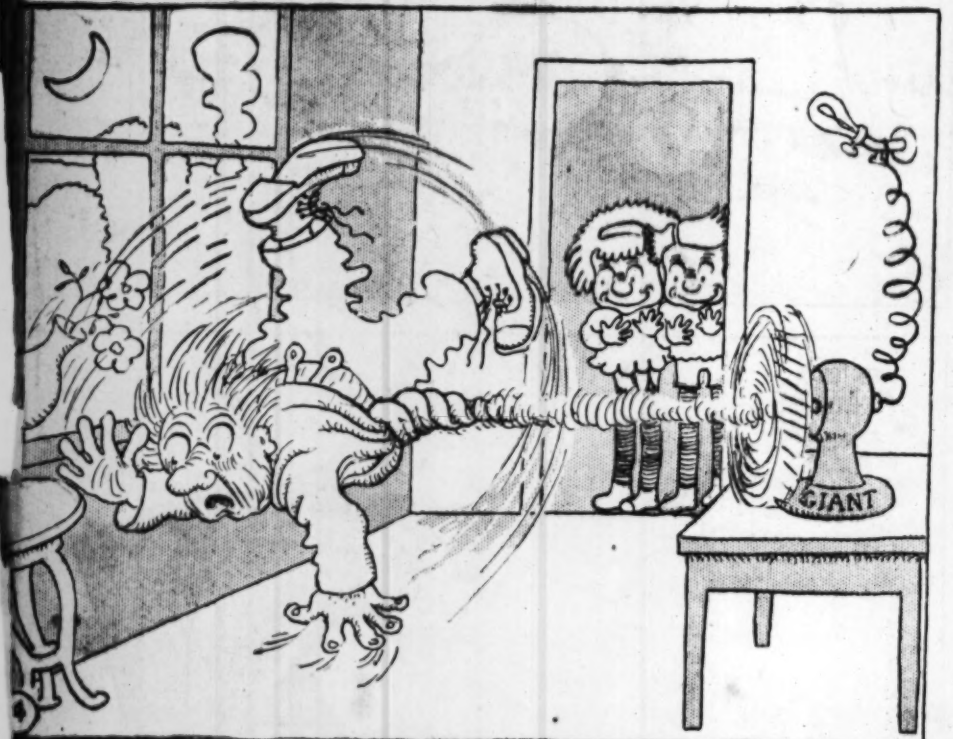
FUNNY SIDE

PROF. OTTO AND HIS AUTO (How He Cured the Millionaires' Auto Club of Running People Down.)

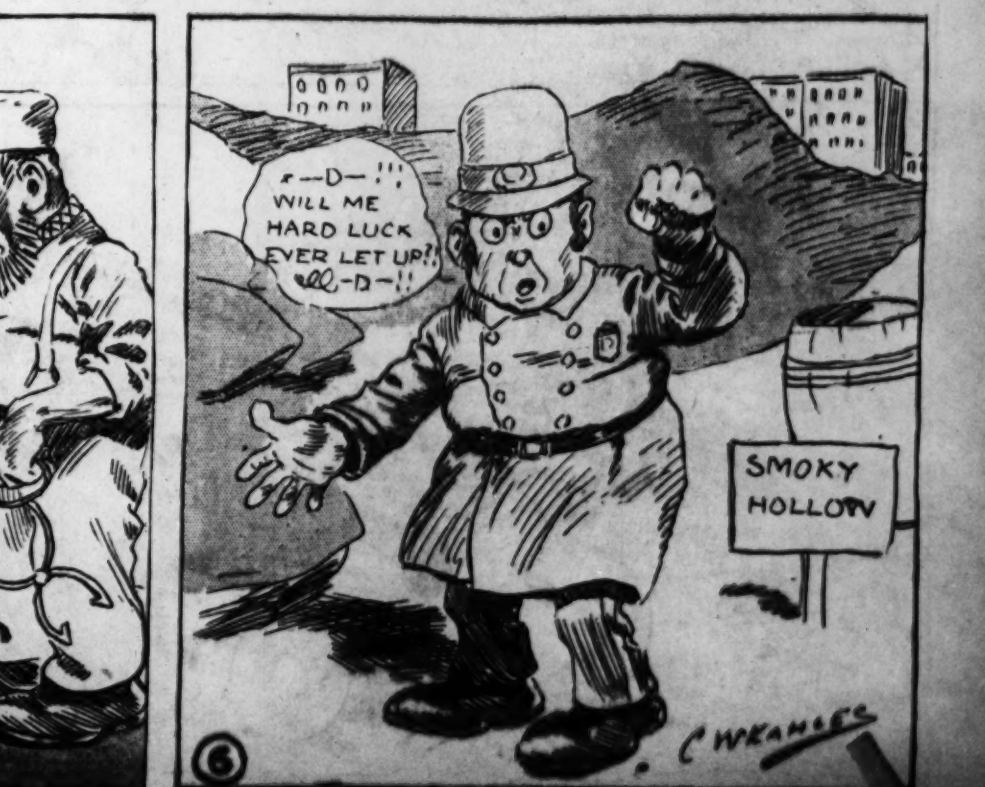
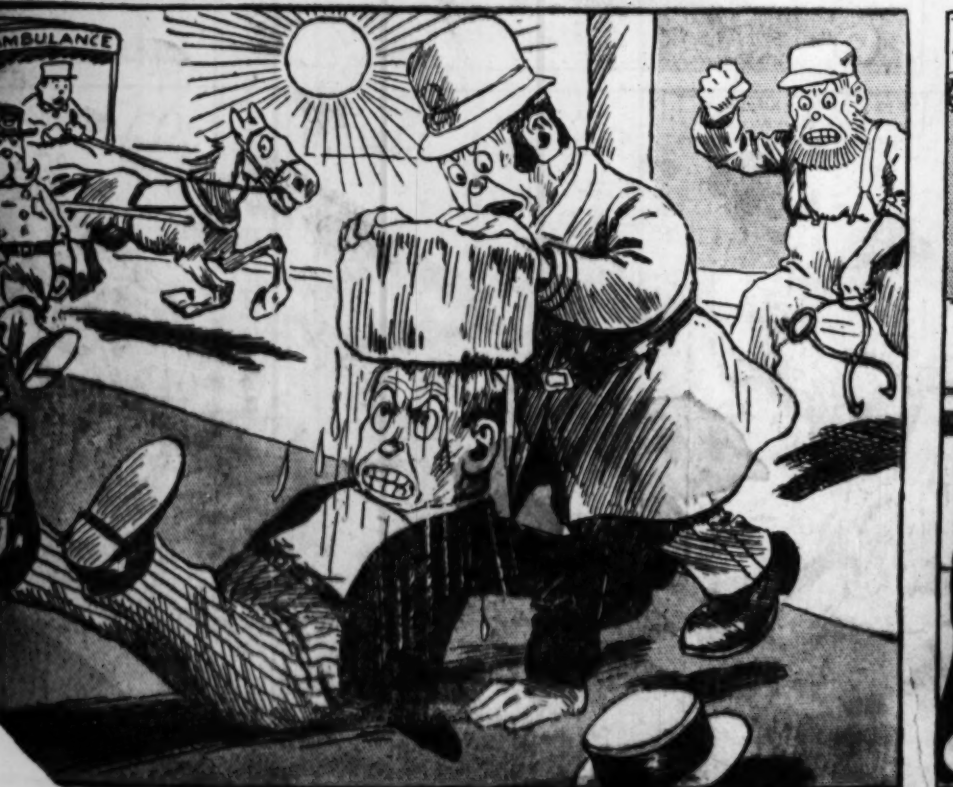
FUNNY SIDE



EASY PAPA GIVES AN IMITATION OF A WHIRLING DERVISH.



POOR OLD CLARENCE THE COP! HE IS TRANSFERRED AGAIN.

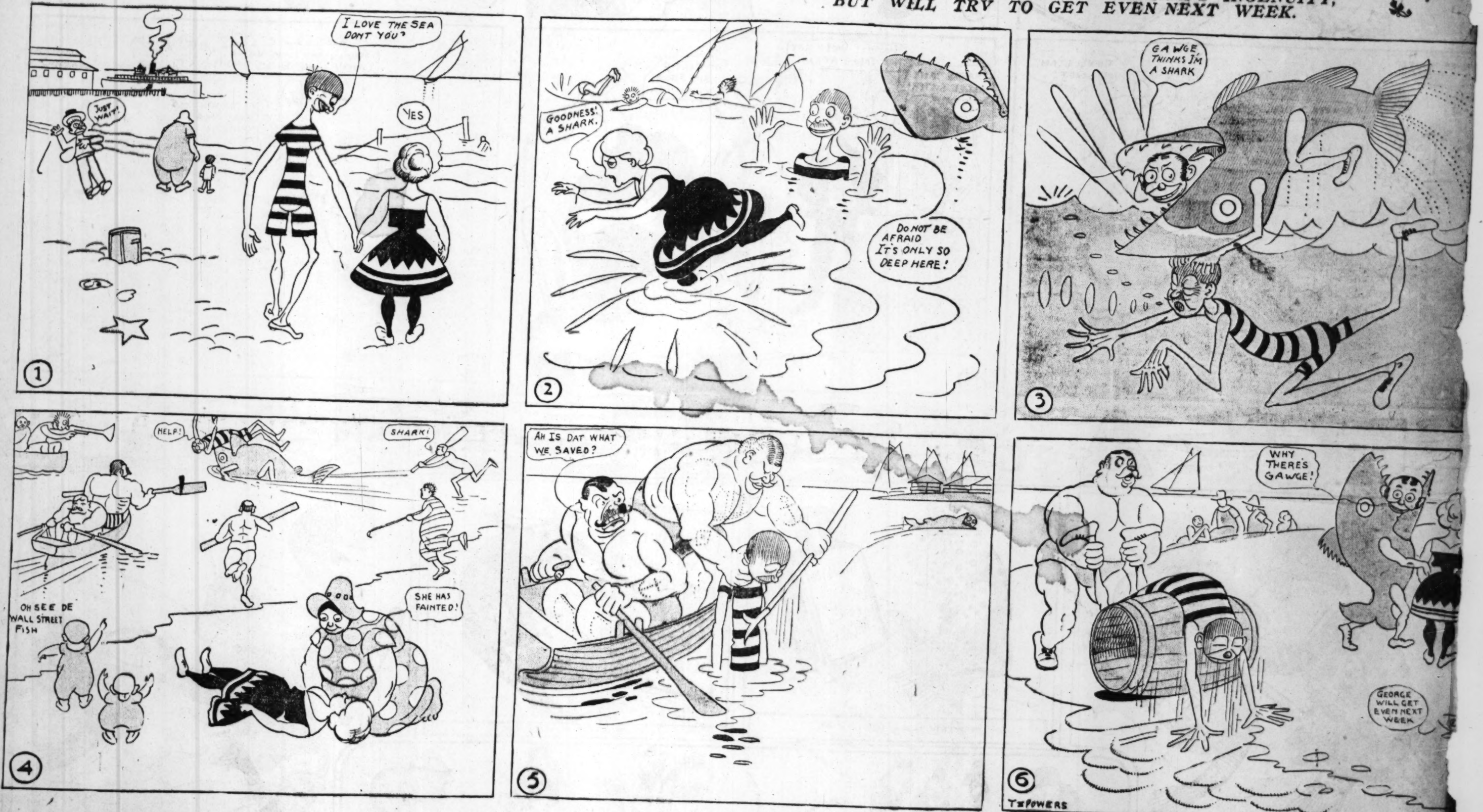


MISCHIEVOUS WILBIE HELPS GRANDPA TO "DO THE POLITE"



CHOLLIE AND GAWGE:

GAWGE FALLS A VICTIM TO CHOLLIE'S INGENUITY, BUT WILL TRY TO GET EVEN NEXT WEEK.



MRS. BIGGERHALF AND HER SMALLER HALF--SHE TRIES TO BOARD A STREET CAR



THE ANGEL CHILD, BY KATE CAREW

SHE TURNS A PING-PONG GAME INTO AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.



FUN AMONG THE FISHES

